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WHOLE NO. 2004.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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## WAS A GRAND DAY

### Regatta Holiday Had Not a Bad Feature.

### GOOD SPORT ENJOYED BY ALL

Every Variety of Watermanship  
Exploited—Yachts—Barges—Many  
Exciting Events.

The sporting historian of Hawaii, if  
one there be, should write that Satur-  
day last was the banner regatta day in  
the annals of boating in this country.  
Never was there more earnest competi-  
tion; never cleaner sport. Never was  
the public better satisfied with a day's  
boating.

All Honolulu witnessed the races.

manned by a native crew under Capt.  
Macaulay. Thus there was an Ameri-  
can, an English and a Hawaiian crew  
in. All the boats got off together and  
put up a tight race. At the spar buoy  
Pilot Boat No. 2 crowded the Dewey  
against the stake, fouling her, which  
was allowed by the judges. This ruled  
the Pilot out and gave first prize to the  
Dewey and second to the General Gor-  
don. The time of the boats was: Pilot,  
18 minutes; Dewey, 18:30; General  
Gordon, 22 flat.

### HEALANIS AND MYRTLES.

The real big event of the forenoon,  
and perhaps of the day, was the six-  
oar barge race between crews of the  
Healani and Myrtle boat clubs. There  
was more general interest in this event  
than in any other on the program. It  
was what took many people to the  
waterfront, and some left when it was  
over.

The Healani entered the following  
crew: F. W. Klebahn, stroke; Dan Re-  
new, Paul Jarrett, C. Boisse, J. Wa-  
house and C. C. Rhodes. Myrtle put  
in this crew: O. Sorenson, stroke; Les-  
lie Scott, Percy Lishman, W. Lyle,  
George Angus and Sam Johnson. Ar-  
thur Wilder was coxswain. After sev-  
eral trials the boats got off at 10:42  
o'clock. A few powerful strokes  
brought the Healani in the lead, and  
before the light house was reached they

Minha came next at 8:07 flat. The  
other entries were the Maid of Erin  
and Butcher Boy.

The next race was the six-oar gig,  
rowed by Hawaiian crews. The Kano-  
e-lani and Kapiolani were the boats in.  
Big Jim Kupieha was stroke for the  
former. Both boats were leaking bad-  
ly all through the race. The Kano-  
e-lani finished first in 17 min., 2-5 sec.  
Kapiolani's time, 17:27. The course  
was around the spar buoy, the same  
taken by the six-oar barge.

### RENEAR AND KIMOKEO.

Next came the great 100 yards swim-  
ming race. While there were several  
entries it was recognized by all that  
the contest was between Dan Rinear  
and Kimoeko, the two long disputed  
champions of the Hawaiian Islands.  
The course was from Fort street wharf  
to the judges' stand. Captain E. H.  
Parker started the race.

Rinear made a straight and Kimo-  
eko a diving start. When the latter  
came up the haole was with him. From  
there out the two men stayed together  
until within ten yards of the finish,  
when Rinear edged ahead. He was  
about two yards ahead when stopped  
by one of his own friends in a boat.  
Both thought the line had been crossed,  
when, as a matter of fact, Rinear was  
a stroke or two away from it. Kimo-  
eko swam straight ahead and won.  
There was considerable kicking about

hua, first, in 16:27; Kaena, in 16:39;  
Manna Loa, in 17:08.

There were a half dozen entries for  
the half mile swimming race. Kual-  
wa was an easy victor, going over the  
course in 14 min., 19½ sec. Chas. Gil-  
man was second, in 14:27.

### EXCITING DINGY RACE.

The last event of the day was the  
four-oar dingy. This was a mixed af-  
fair, as to crews. They came from var-  
ious ships in port, including the Phil-  
adelphia. The course was around the  
spar buoy. Navy men were heavy  
backers of their boat. The General  
Gordon and other boats manned by  
merchant sailors were also well  
backed. With people along shore the  
John A. Briggs was the favorite, be-  
cause it carried a carefully selected na-  
tive crew. The Hawaiians were true  
to their friends, rowing over the course  
in 19:37. Never-You-Mind was second,  
time, 19:46.

This ended the great day's sports.  
Larsen's launch took the officials from  
the Judges' stand to the Myrtle boat  
house. The Mikahala pulled back to  
her wharf. The crowds left the ship-  
ping and wharves. By 6 o'clock the  
front had settled into its normal condi-  
tion.

### NOTES.

Boatmen along the front coined  
money during the day.  
Many United States army and navy



### BARGE RACE START.

At the crack of the pistol for the start of the Healani-Myrtle race, Mr. Hanna took a snap shot of the crews, which is herewith reproduced. The Healani are in the foreground. There was a considerable distance between the boats, the perspective making the Myrtle barge look small. Mr. Hanna was on the Judges' stand.

The business center of the town was  
closed up and deserted. It was like  
Sunday on Fort street. Both the boat  
houses were jammed with people. So  
was the landing between them and the  
fronting pontoons. All the vessels  
from Pacific Mail to the Oceanic wharf  
were crowded. Chairs had been pro-  
vided on the decks of the merchantmen  
and special awnings screened the aca-  
demic enthusiasts from the sun. The  
Mikahala, anchored in the stream in  
front of naval row, had the families of  
I. I. S. N. Co. officials and friends  
aboard. Small craft of all kinds, filled  
with pleasure parties, plied in every di-  
rection over the bay. One of the pret-  
tiest of these was Macfarlane's launch  
Julie, carrying Col. J. H. Fisher, C. W.  
Macfarlane, Mrs. Macfarlane, Misses  
Kitchen, Jack Atkinson, Jack Carter  
and others. Larsen's steam launch was  
employed by the Regatta Committee  
for the convenience of officials.

All the shipping on the south side of  
the harbor was handsomely decorated.  
These were the vessels: Harvester,  
Capt. Beck; Colusa, Capt. Ewart;  
Fresno, Capt. Underwood—all at Pa-  
cific Mail wharf. C. F. Sargent, Capt.  
Haskell, at Kinau wharf; General Gor-  
don, Capt. Worrall, and Vincent, Capt.  
Bryce, at Fort street wharf. Several  
hundred people stood on the Likelihi  
wharf, where they had a clear view of  
the race course. The band was station-  
ed on the bark Harvester and  
played all day.

At both the Myrtle and Healani boat  
houses great crowds of people were en-  
tertained from early morning to about  
5:30 in the afternoon. Refreshments  
were served at both places all day.  
Dancing was a feature and was kept up  
continuously. Native orchestras fur-  
nished the music. At noon lunch was  
served in the rooms upstairs at the  
Myrtle boat house and downstairs at  
Healani quarters. Both clubs did  
well and certainly gave their friends  
a most enjoyable time. Expressions of  
hearty appreciation were numerous and  
most sincere.

The judges' stand was anchored  
straight off the I. I. S. N. wharf. It  
was one of the huge scows from the  
railway wharf, covered with a stout  
awning and decorated. On it were of-  
ficials of the day, press representatives,  
leaders of the sporting fraternity and a  
few special guests. The Regatta Com-  
mittee, consisting of S. E. P. Taylor,  
G. H. Gere and C. S. Crane, were in  
charge over all. C. B. Wilson, Capt. C.  
J. Campbell and Chas. B. Gray were the  
judges. They were assisted by T. J.  
King. Mr. Wilson officiated as starter.  
The timekeepers were Louis Marks, Al-  
fred T. Brock, Chris Willis and Gun-  
ner Jaffee, of the Philadelphia. Re-  
corders—John W. Short and W. H.  
Charlock, Jr. Capt. E. H. Parker was  
clerk of the course. Representative A.  
G. M. Robertson, father of Regatta  
Day, was present as general advisor,  
ex-officio. J. W. Chapman served the  
fine lunch at noon. Fifty people sat  
down to it. The dining table was  
stretched down the middle of the pa-  
villion.

### START OF THE RACES

It was 10 o'clock when the shot was  
fired that sent off the three whale boat  
races. This was strictly a harbor  
event, the General Gordon, from the  
ship of that name; the Dewey, from the  
Philadelphia, and Pilot Boat No. 2,

were a length ahead. At the spar buoy  
the Myrtles were two to three lengths  
behind and each boat turned in its own  
water. On the back pull the Myrtles  
merely followed in the wake of their  
stout and victorious competitors, turn-  
ing the lighthouse corner several sec-  
onds behind.

Within about 100 yards of the finish  
the Healani made another of their  
famous starts. Stroke Klebahn gave  
the word, the bars came down together  
and the barge was almost lifted out  
of the water. The oars of the stroke,  
Rhodes, Rinear and Boisse were liter-  
ally bowed under the strain. Rapidly  
the stroke was increased to above a 40  
gait and each was delivered with great  
power. The barge flew over the water  
and crossed the line at a tremendous  
speed.

Time: Healani, 12:30 flat; Myrtles,  
12:56 flat. Difference in time, 26 sec-  
onds; difference in distance, nine boat  
lengths.

### YACHT RACING.

The next event on the program was  
the first class yacht race. The course  
was from the judges' stand, around a  
stake boat at Sans Souci, to Pearl Har-  
bor and back. It was a long, hot  
course, but a fine breeze favored the  
sportsmen. President Dole sailed the  
Bonnie Dundee; Judge W. L. Wilcox  
the Hawaii, and Prof. J. Lightfoot the  
Marion. The logs of the boats were as  
follows:

Marion—Left at 11:23:37 o'clock;  
came back at 3:03:34 o'clock. Time  
out, 4 hours 57 seconds. Handicap al-  
lowance, none. Place, third.

Bonnie Dundee—Left at 11:02:50  
o'clock; returned at 2:45:21 o'clock.  
Time out, 3 hours, 42 minutes and 31  
seconds. Place, first.

Hawaii—Left at 11:01:17; returned  
at 2:52 o'clock. Time out, 3 hours, 50  
minutes, 43 seconds. Handicap, 3 min.,  
6 sec. Place, second.

These yachts entered the second class  
events: Makolo, sailed by Harry Wat-  
terhouse; Pokiki, Henry Williams; Paul-  
ine, Frank Godfrey; Abbie M. H. M.  
Dow. The Combination and the Mabel  
were withdrawn. Course, around stake  
boat at Sans Souci, around stake off  
Quarantine Island, around bell buoy  
and back. The logs of the yachts were  
as follows:

Makolo—Left at 12:04:52 p. m.; re-  
turned at 2:22:25. Time out, 2:17:33.  
Time allowance, 1 minute, 25 seconds.  
Place, second, at 2:16:08.

Pauline—Left at 12:10:22 p. m.; re-  
turned at 2:47:30. Time out, 2:37:08.  
Time allowance, 6 minutes, 25 seconds.  
Place, third, at 2:30:43.

Abbie M—Left at 12:11:26 p. m.; re-  
turned at 2:44:32. Time, 2:33:06.  
Scratch boat. Place, fourth.

Pokiki—Left at 12:13:00 p. m.; re-  
turned at 2:26:29. Time out, 2:13:29.  
Time allowance, 4 min., 52 sec. Place,  
first, at 2:08:37.

### SOME MINOR EVENTS.

The diving contest was a "job"—at  
least everybody said so. Kualwa and  
Kawika went down and came up to-  
gether. There was not a second differ-  
ence in the time. Kualwa staying a  
fraction the longer. The time was 49  
seconds, which, of course, was very  
poor.

There were four entries for the shore  
boat race. This was strictly a harbor  
event, the General Gordon, from the  
ship of that name; the Dewey, from the  
Philadelphia, and Pilot Boat No. 2,

the matter and the man in the boat  
who had stopped Rinear was ruled off  
the course by the judges. There were  
those who wanted the race over, and  
in five minutes as much as \$200 of Re-  
near money was up. In the meantime,  
however, Kimoeko had taken a boat  
and left. It is conceded that the two  
men are very evenly matched.

### CAHOOTS AND PUNTS.

The canoe races were, of course, par-  
ticipated in only by native Hawaiians.  
In the forenoon there was a paddle con-  
test and in the afternoon a sailing race.  
In the first the Kakaako won easily in  
10 min., 51 sec. The Lellani took sec-  
ond place. Great care was exercised  
in the sailing canoe event and there  
were no accidents. Maui Boy won in  
22 minutes and Naiauni was a close  
second.

The punt race was one of the real  
funny things of the day. It had to be  
rowed and steered with shovels. Both  
entries were by the U. S. S. Philadel-  
phia. The boats were the Fasseur and  
Crowley. The latter won in 7 min.,  
11 seconds.

### MYRTLES AGAINST MYRTLES.

A whole-crop of Myrtles came up in  
the next event. It was the four-oar  
barge race around the Spar buoy, the  
same as that of the six-oar barge of  
the forenoon. The Myrtles put in three  
boats. As the barge Healani was not  
in condition the champion club did not  
enter.

The boats and crews entered by the  
Myrtles were as follows: Alf Rodgers  
—W. W. Harris, stroke; W. Crozier,  
Fred Angus and Harry Wilder. Myrtle  
—Tom King, stroke, A. Harris, D. Vida  
and Sam Lyle. Alice M.—George Ful-  
ler, stroke; George Clarke, Will F.  
Schmidt and Sam Johnson. The Alf  
Rodgers got the start but did not keep  
it. There was lots of hard pulling, and  
the race was close and interesting. The  
Myrtle finished first, crossing the line  
in 15 min., 31 sec. Next came the Alf  
Rodgers, very close behind, crossing  
four seconds later.

### TUB, CUTTER AND DIVING.

There were a half dozen entries in  
the tub race. It started from the Like-  
lihi wharf and finished at the Judges'  
stand. Seaman Yetting won, finishing  
all of ten yards ahead of his native  
competitor. Yetting is from the Phil-  
adelphia. The native, giving the ini-  
tials J. K., came in second.

The twelve-oar cutter race was a  
man-o-war affair. It was between the  
engineers' force and deck hands of the  
Philadelphia, and settled an old dispute  
and numerous wagers as to the superi-  
ority of the teams. The deck force,  
in their boat, Chips, got the best of  
the race, finishing in 17:55 against 18:06  
for their competitors.

There were two entries for the long  
distance diving contest, John Mau and  
Kona Boy. The latter won, going  
about 75 yards down the line before re-  
siding to the surface.

There were four entries for the  
swimmer boat race. This was one of  
the most exciting events of the day.  
Every native along the front took an  
immense interest in it. Boats were in  
from the Lehua, Manna Loa, Mokoli-  
i and Kaena. The Manna Loa and Le-  
hua were the favorites. Course was  
around the knuckle buoy. The boats  
finished in the following order. Le-

officers accepted the courtesies of the  
boat clubs during the day.

The circuit of first class yachts on  
Saturday was twenty miles and that  
of the second class yachts nine miles.

Prizes won on Saturday will be dis-  
tributed today through S. E. P. Taylor,  
of the Regatta Committee. Expenses  
of the day will be about \$1,000.

G. H. Gere, of the Healani club, and  
Chas. S. Crane, of the Myrtles, were  
tireless in their work for the success  
of the day. They deserve great credit.

The Myrtle flag was at half mast  
Saturday afternoon. This meant mer-  
ely that defeat had been met with and  
not that determination had gone down.  
The Myrtles will be heard from again.

Before leaving the Judges' stand Sat-  
urday the race officials gave three rous-  
ing cheers for S. E. P. Taylor, the in-  
defatigable chairman of the Regatta  
Committee. Mr. Taylor had worked  
hard for weeks for the success of the  
day, and deserves much of the credit  
for the splendid success achieved.

The S. C. Allen passed out of the  
harbor at 3 p. m. Saturday. As she  
crossed the regatta line Starter Wilson  
fired a shot for her. Capt. Griffiths, in  
the bark Albert, arrived during the af-  
ternoon just a little late for a position  
on the official roster. He was warmly  
greeted from the Judges' stand as he  
passed into port.

### A NEW MAN.

Commended Highly By a State  
Chief Justice.

Joseph G. Pratt, from Cheyenne,  
Wyo., was yesterday admitted to prac-  
tice law in the Courts of the Republic  
of Hawaii. Mr. Pratt has come to the  
Islands to reside permanently and will  
soon be followed by his family. He is  
one of the men who assisted material-  
ly in building up the new industries of  
Wyoming and who was prominent in  
the passing of the territorial period to  
statehood. Mr. Pratt comes here with  
the highest endorsements from such  
men as United States Senators Warren  
and Clark, ex-United States Senator  
Carey, and others of like standing.  
Chas. N. Potter, Chief Justice of the  
Supreme Court of the State of Wyom-  
ing, says, in part of the new man  
"I have known Mr. Pratt intimately for  
twenty years. He is a lawyer in good  
standing in our courts and a man of  
ability and affable manner. He is well  
read in his profession and possesses  
good judgment. He is a man of tact  
and has a keen insight in business af-  
fairs. Here Mr. Pratt has a home and  
large circle of acquaintances, but he  
desires a change and has had his eyes  
directed towards our new Islands in  
the Pacific. I cheerfully commend him  
as an honorable and capable lawyer  
and an energetic man of good habits."  
Mr. Pratt will take up his residence  
at Hilo, leaving by the Kinau this  
morning.

### Rinear and Kimoeko.

Negotiations for a swimming race  
between Rinear and Kimoeko have  
failed. The proposition was to com-  
pete for trophy. Prince David, rep-  
resenting the Hawaiian, met Rinear  
yesterday morning and talked over the  
matter. Kimoeko wants a flat start  
in the water, while the haole contend-  
ed for a diving start. That is the ditch,  
and last night neither man was dis-  
posed to give in.

## NOT A TORPEDO

### Col. Colsten, First Nebraska Re- pelling Attack.

### EPISODE OF MANILA BAY

Believed the Senator Was in Great  
Peril—Assumed Aggressive.  
Dewey a Terror.

### CAPTURED A MATTRESS.

Officers of the Senator tell a good  
story on Colonel Colsten of the Ne-  
braska regiment. It seems that when  
the little transport entered Manila  
bay Admiral Dewey nor no other of-  
ficial of prominence came aboard. Col-  
onel Colsten remained for several  
hours, at night, in ignorance of the  
situation. He threw out a double line  
of sentries around the railing and,  
with all lights out, commanded abso-  
lute silence on board.

About midnight the quartermaster  
at the ladder saw a half dozen officers  
creeping noiselessly along the deck to  
him. In front was Colonel Colsten,  
who, in a whisper, ordered the quar-  
termaster to lower a boat. This was done.  
As the officers disappeared down the  
ladder into the boat the quartermaster  
saw that each was armed with a brace  
of pistols.

The boat pulled out, noiselessly, like  
a spectre. On a sudden there loomed  
up in front what looked like an up-  
turned punt. The quartermaster saw  
the officers in the boat stealing inch  
by inch upon it. When a few feet  
away there was the sharp crack of a  
pistol; then a volley. Several volleys  
followed. The ship was aroused.  
Every man had his gun and belt and  
was hurrying to the deck.

In the meantime Colsten had cap-  
tured the terror. He thought it was a  
Spaniard in a covered boat with a tor-  
pedo with which to blow up his vessel.  
It turned out to be a plain straw  
mattress floating in the water.

### DEWEY THE TERROR.

Officers of the Senator state that  
Dewey is the biggest man in the Orient  
today. In Manila a section of the  
people idolize him and another fear  
him as a terrible, wrathful demi-god.  
They say that Dewey and not the  
United States captured Manila. The  
Spaniards did not fear the United  
States nor the American troops. But  
the day before the battle Dewey sent  
word to the forts: "If you fire a shell  
at my ships or at the American land  
forces I will blow you up." That set-  
tled it. During the fight the big guns  
of the Spaniards were silent. Only  
small arms were used after the first  
volley.

Business was resumed as soon as  
the news of peace was received. On  
nearly every hand among the mer-  
chant class the Americans were royal-  
ly received. The Spanish prisoners  
were liberated on parole, but stayed  
around American quarters, where they  
were well fed and cared for. Officers  
and men of the troops and transports  
were given cigars, fruits, etc., and  
what was sold to them was at very  
low prices.

### A HONOLULU BOY.

Harry Murray is all right. He has  
a good position in the Custom house  
at Manila and is doing well. He fared  
splendidly on the way down on the  
Senator. The Nebraskans, men and  
officers, liked him very much. Colonel  
Colsten took a fancy to the young man  
and wanted to enlist him, but could  
not under the regulations, Murray be-  
ing a stowaway.

As luck would have it Colonel Col-  
sten was placed in charge of the cus-  
toms business. He straightway em-  
ployed Murray and four men from his  
regiment to assist him. When the Sen-  
ator left tariffs were collected on the  
U. S. F. S. Olympia, but it was expected  
that the business would soon be trans-  
ferred to the town. Harry, though not  
enlisted, was given a gun and was  
through the battle of August 13. He  
was not hurt and resumed his civil  
duties the following day.

### LADIES AID SOCIETY.

Elect Officers and Arranges for a  
Church Fair.

At the regular meeting of the Ladies'  
Aid Society of the M. E. church, held  
last Friday afternoon the following of-  
ficers for the ensuing year were  
elected:

Mrs. Alexander Lyle, president, re-  
elected.

Mrs. C. L. Pearson, secretary.

Mrs. H. W. Peck, treasurer.

It was decided by the meeting to  
hold a fair on the evening of Septem-  
ber 29, beginning at 5 o'clock. Child-  
ren and ladies' fancy articles will be  
sold and a supper will be served. Public  
patronage will be invited.

The swimming championship medals  
of Manna Widemann, of this city, won  
in California, are on exhibition at the  
Pacific Hardware Co.'s. They are rich  
and beautiful trophies.



## A HOSPITAL SHIP

An Island Young Man Writes of the Service.

### VISITED CUBA AND PORTO RICO

Jas. R. Judd, Medical Student—Work With Sick and Wounded—Deaths and Burials.

(Extracts from letter written by James R. Judd, son of the Chief Justice, while engaged in Red Cross work on the S. S. Lampasas, U. S. hospital ship.)

July 19, in Santiago harbor.—As we near the fleet the Hawk, our convoy dashed ahead to report to the Admiral on the New York. The fleet was composed of seven or eight vessels and among them the New York and Brooklyn showed up proudly. Our orders were to enter the harbor as Santiago had surrendered. These tidings were received with great cheers by our soldiers. We headed in right under Morro, so close that it seemed as if a stone could easily be dropped on us. Just as we passed the castle two United States soldiers jumped on one of the battleships and waved their hats exultantly proclaiming the victory was as we had not realized it before. This was the signal for tremendous cheers from our ship in response. At the foot of Morro lay the Reina Mercedes listing over to the port side with half her deck submerged. Several large holes in her deck spoke well for the Brooklyn's guns. She did not look badly injured and several of her rapid fire guns were out of water. We were all on the lookout for the Merrimac and were surprised to see her so far up the harbor. How she could have passed by Morro without being sunk is wonderful indeed. The passage here is very narrow, barely 100 yards I should say, and the Merrimac lies lengthwise in the channel with several feet of her smokestack and her mast tops, one of them splintered by a shot, showing above water. The Merrimac has probably been swung around to let our ships pass.

The hills are not as thickly covered with vegetation as I had expected, showing only bushes and low trees. Near the shore we passed several beautiful clumps of cocoanut trees and here and there a beautiful Ponciana Regia—a blaze of red among the green. Several block houses were seen on prominent hills and at the entrance of the harbor opposite Morro, the remains of several batteries. Suddenly as we rounded to, the city came in view with a number of transports lying off the wharves. It is only about three miles from the mouth of the harbor to the city and we were soon at anchor among the transports. The food is very poor; the stateroom is very dark, no lights being allowed at night and we go stumbling around, and there is hardly any ventilation so that three or four times during a warm night I have awakened in a profuse perspiration. Now that we are here all the delays and discomforts will be forgotten if we can go to work and do what we came for.

Guantanamo, July 20.—We stayed only two hours at Santiago, Col. Black got orders to go to this place, which is about fifty miles east of Santiago. We anchored here just before sunset. It seemed fine to see those four mystic letters and Dr. Miller (Yale '88) and I felt like giving the cheer. I know very little of what has been going on here the past week. One could follow the war better in New York.

July 29.—The Lampasas has been converted into a hospital ship and we have about 110 sick on board. They are nearly all medical cases, and mostly typhoid. We have worked hard the past few days and while I have been disappointed that I did not have the opportunity of going on the field and having surgical cases, the experience has been valuable and we have the satisfaction of having saved many lives. We can get no communication with Miss Barton, so Dr. Williams saw Gen. Miles and he orders us to Porto Rico. The Engineer Corps lay a bridge from the ship to the shore and the mules and horses are given a run on shore and a sea bath. How they enjoyed it after twelve days confinement on ship. Dr. Miller and I rowed over to the Marblehead one evening and had a very pleasant time hearing the accounts the officers gave of their experiences. We stayed at Guantanamo from the 18th to the 22nd of July and sailed for Guanica, Porto Rico. Guanica is a beautiful place. The mountains back of the town resemble Makawili and the town is much like a Hawaiian town. Quite a bit of pasture land lies near the village with herds of cattle and horses. Our head Doctor Vogel is ashore with the troops. Charleston and I are detailed to go to the "Stillwater" to take care of some sick men. We find one with a temperature of 103 degrees. We give him an ice bath and bring it down to 101.4 degrees. There are regulars on board and the officers are splendid fellows. Stayed aboard all night and at 5 a. m. go ashore and look at the town. Mostly wooden houses, some thatched. There are groves of cocoanut and banana trees. I see pineapples, Ponciana, Alligator pears, Pride of India, Dates, Crepe Myrtle, Bride of Barbadoes, mangoes, (the fruit) and Lantana. The people look like Portuguese and proclaim themselves "Americanos." There were about 200 Spaniards to defend

the town, but they made a miserable defense. A little pile of stones was laid across the main street, which could easily be knocked down. We walked up the main street and passed Gen. Miles and staff. He is fine looking. A sugar mill is in the distance and we pass a field of ratoon cane. A wounded soldier came down the road supported by two comrades. We stop and examine him and find that he is shot through the pectoral muscle of his neck. It is a lucky escape, for it just missed his spinal cord. The holes are small—probably by a Mauser bullet. There are a few horses seen around here; they are little runts. When we return to the landing the Lampasas is not to be seen, and we speculate about our future if we are left. We feel better when we see the Lampasas off the harbor alongside of the Yale. We row over to the pontoon bridge, by which the horses and Gen. Miles were landed and the Lampasas returns and we go on board and what a scene we see! Over sixty sick men have been put on board from the Yale and they are lying over the decks, and the nurses, arrayed in their neat uniforms and caps, are busy washing them, the doctors taking their temperatures, etc. There was work, plenty, until midnight and I have never worked so hard in my life. There were no orderlies so we had to do all the work of lifting the men. By midnight we had settled down into some sort of shape. The facilities for nursing are very poor. We had no fresh milk and had to use condensed. The ice supply was limited and we had very little medicine. The Government could furnish us nothing, and what they would have done if we had not been there we do not know. Fully 50 per cent of the sick must have died. When I finally turned in that night my legs and feet ached so that I could not sleep. The next day (27th) we rejoiced greatly to have a detail of ten men to help us. The work was largely the same as on the first day. Some of the cases were very bad, delirious, and had to be watched carefully. Dr. Miller proved himself to be a brick. He had the responsibility of seventy-five sick men on him and met it splendidly. Drs. Vogel and Williams both left us. The nurses worked splendidly, especially the German nurses, who are strong, careful and intelligent. One poor fellow died in the morning. There was considerable firing every night in the picket line. Night before last I had just gotten soundly asleep, after tossing about in a profuse perspiration for an hour or so, when I was called out by Dr. Miller to help him. Twenty-eight men had been sent over from the Duchess, transport, and they kept us busy until 4 a. m. The second death was just at dinner time—a man from the Sixth Massachusetts. He made a good fight but was too far gone when we got him. From delirium he went into a state of coma. I had charge of sewing him up in the sheets and had several soldiers to help me, but they felt repugnance at handling a dead body and I had to do nearly all the work myself. The flies are our greatest torment. They are thick, and sting as I have never before known them to do. We left Guanica this afternoon and arrived at this beautiful place, Ponce, about two hours later.

On Saturday, the 30th, we got six more men from the Comanche, that makes 124, so we are pretty well crowded.

Sunday, the 31st, went ashore in the afternoon with Henry, Charlton and several nurses. We found the port and a town of a lot of plastered houses, warehouses, etc., and the whole place crowded with soldiers and munitions of war. We had a merry time bargaining with hack men and the efforts of several would-be interpreters made matters worse. We finally agreed on one Spanish dollar (60 cents United States) a head of Ponce, three miles distant and return. The horses seem to be a cross between a mustang and a Shetland, but they move right along. The people gazed at the ladies of our party and showed their politeness by profound bows.

At a grocery store we bought a lot of chocolate and had a crowd of town people watching us. I ate three large mangoes and found them good. At a cafe we had delicious native coffee with real brown sugar.

The British Consul sent us a bag of limes, which were fine. The bananas were small but delicious.

On Monday p. m., Aug. 1st, Charlton and I went ashore for dinner at the Cafe Francis, where our French came into good play. We got on board our steamer which started off immediately, and were glad to go on account of our sick men as some had been on board for a week.

Wednesday, Aug. 3rd, at 2 a. m. a man died of typhoid, after making a sandy fight for life. We carried him forward, and I tied heavy pieces of iron about his waist, and to his knees and ankles and sewed him up in his sheet. The bright moon light streamed down upon the dead man. The ship was going along at a good rate, gently rolling, and the soft tropical breeze blowing. At 8 a. m. we had the burial service. The body, covered with the flag, was laid on a grating, and balanced on the rail. The ship stopped and a small knot of nurses, soldiers, and sailors gathered around, while Dr. Miller read the burial service. At the words "we consign—" to the deep," the grating was tipped up, the body slid off slowly, and fell with a loud splash into the sea. The signal bell rang again—the crowd disappeared, the ship slowly gathered headway and we devoted our energies to the "next man who dies." I will never forget these impressive scenes. Three more deaths occur before we reach Fortress Monroe, one only half a day from land. Thursday and Friday all repetitions of the preceding days. Lots of hard work but done cheerfully and our reward is in the returning health of many and the satisfaction of having saved many lives. The weather continued beautiful. If the expected storm off Cape Hatteras had come, the sick, unprotected as they were, would have suffered terribly.

Saturday a. m. we ran into Hampton Roads, and dropped anchor about

noon. The health officers came on board, and we are not to be quarantined. I went on shore, bought a file of New York papers, took a trolley car for the school, where I telephoned to Mrs. Armstrong who sent a boat across for me. About 10 p. m. I returned to the ship. Next day the ship was moved to the wharf, and we landed the sick. Those who could not walk were carried out on litters, and all taken, in electric cars, to the hospital at Fortress Monroe. Our duty was thus ended, much to my relief. The Armstrong boys sailed over for me. I had a glorious bath, then supper on the veranda, Hawaiian style. How I laid into the broiled chicken, salad, peaches and cream, chocolate cake and other good things. I was contemplating a delicious sleep on shore in a comfortable bed, when I was summoned to the ship by telephone. We had a smooth trip to New York, and I will not probably engage in another expedition as the war is over.

### JUDGE SAYS NO.

Ruling in Request of New Trial of a Hilo Matter.

In C. S. Bradford vs. L. A. Andrews, damages, the decision of Judge Stanley, overruling defendant's motion for a new trial, has this to say: "In respect to the first ground set out in the motion for a new trial, to wit, erroneous instructions given by the Court in charging the jury, the Court overrules the motion and declines to entertain the exceptions on the ground that no exception was taken during the course of the trial. In regard to the question of excessive damages the Court finds that the jury was fully warranted in granting the damages they did."

Judge Perry is author of a decision in the ejectment matter of J. Kaeo and J. Walealeale vs. Kalanika, Kalika, Keanui and Mana, from the Third Circuit Court upon change of venue, in which he finds in toto for plaintiffs. The property involved is a kuleana at Hoonanau, Kona. Kinney & Ballou for plaintiffs; Castle and Weaver for defendants.

Joseph Rosa, guardian of Louis Richards Rosa, a minor, has been authorized to sell a small lot, belonging to his ward, situate in Kikihale and to report the proceeds to Court.

Judge Stanley has overruled defendant's motion for a new trial in the matter of Kaupena Kaimana vs. J. H. Kamauna, malicious prosecution. C. Creighton for plaintiff; E. P. Dole for defendant.

The assumpsit matter of J. W. Luning vs. Charles Lind has been settled out of Court.

Judge Stanley yesterday filed a decision in the ejectment matter of Kalua Kahaleanu vs. Kipahulu Sugar Co. in favor of defendant corporation. Castle and Weaver for plaintiff; Kinney & Ballou for defendants.

### SUFFERED FOR YEARS.

Joints and Limbs Were Swollen Three Times Their Natural Size—The Sufferer in Bed for a Year and a Half. From the Echo, Warton, Ont.

Mrs. Wm. Thew, who is well known in the town of Warton, was a sufferer from heart trouble and articular rheumatism for a period of fifteen years. Lately her condition has so much improved that a reporter of the Echo called upon her to ascertain to what cause the change was due. Mrs. Thew while not courting publicity, consented to give a brief statement of her case in hope that some other sufferer might be benefited. She said:—"My joints were all swollen up to three times their natural size and for a year and a half I was unable to leave my bed. I secured medical treatment and the doctors told me I would never be able to walk again. I took medicine they prescribed but it failed to give any relief. I took patent medicines but they did not help me. Having noticed an advertisement in a paper for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I concluded to give them a trial and they gave me relief from the time I commenced using them, about the first of January, last. I have taken ten boxes. I am now able to go around without assistance and do all my housework." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is inclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

### Very Hopeful View.

(Hilo Tribune.) A well known Olua planter has just remarked that he holds his property at a valuation of 25 per cent higher than he did before the City of Columbia was sighted. This he believes is a conservative estimate of potential increase in land values, at least so far as the country just back of Hilo available for fruit and coffee culture is concerned.

### CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED.

This is to certify that I have had chronic diarrhoea ever since the war. I got so weak I could hardly walk or do anything. One bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured me sound and well.

J. R. GIBBS, Pinesville, Va. I had chronic diarrhoea for twelve years. Three bottles of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured me.

S. L. SHAVER, Pinesville, Va. Both Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Shaver are prominent farmers and reside near Pinesville, Va. They procured the remedy from Mr. W. E. Casper, a druggist of that place, who is well acquainted with them and will vouch for the truth of their statements. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

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(AND)  
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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).







## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1898.

## UNIQUE PROPOSAL TO TAX

The N. Y. Tribune, the Chief Apostle of the protective tariff, makes a novel suggestion regarding the collection of revenue from sugar raised in Hawaii, in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines.

It re-states that which is now well known, that there is a decrease in revenue from general customs and an enormous and steady income from the sugar duties. It believes that this income from sugars should be carefully preserved, and so it suggests to Congress a way by which it can be done. It suggests that all sugars and tobacco as well produced in the annexed tropical territories be taxed with the present tariff rates. It admits that Congress cannot tax the products that pass from one State to another, because that is forbidden by the Constitution.

But the Tribune holds that the territories annexed or acquired stand in a different relation to the Federal Government than the States. It says that Congress, under the Constitution, can "make rules and regulations regarding the territory and all other property belonging to the United States." Therefore, it says, tax the sugars produced by them, and protect the States. In this way the Hawaiian sugars may be taxed, it claims.

The American Agriculturist also takes alarm at the competition of the sugar products on American territory in the tropics, with the beet sugars that may be produced in the States. It asks Congress to do something for the poor farmer.

So the Tribune comes forward and makes this extraordinary proposition as an ally of the Agriculturist that sugar produced in the territories be taxed. It says:

"There is nothing to hinder the collection of such duties as Congress may think fit upon importations of certain products from such property into the States, until the time comes for organization of a political body as part of the United States, with a view of its future admission to Statehood. That time, it will be recognized, is somewhat remote."

This view of the relation of the Federal Government to the territories, has been taken by some who misunderstand the decision of one of the Interior Federal Courts. But if the proposition is correct, it would present an intolerable situation. If Congress may lay a special duty on the products of a territory, because the territory is excluded from the operation of constitutional provisions, it may then exempt any territory from the payment of duty on foreign importations. It could establish free trade in the territories, and retain protection in the States. This is manifestly absurd, if the current opinions of the Supreme Court are not reversed.

The protective tariff is founded largely on a policy of isolation. The policy of expansion takes larger views.

The imposition of a special duty or an excise upon territorial products by Congress will require, it is believed, an amendment to the Constitution. In all ways it is impracticable. Only by strictly maintaining the semi-independent condition of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines can their products be prevented from taking the benefit of the tariff laws.

## JAPANESE CITIZENSHIP.

The new treaty between the United States and Japan will take effect on July 17, 1899.

Its important provisions regarding persons and citizenship are as follows:

"In whatever relates to the rights of residence and travel, to the possession of goods and effects of any kind, to the succession to personal estate, by will or otherwise and the disposal of property of any sort and in any manner whatsoever which they may lawfully acquire the subjects or citizens of each Contracting Party shall enjoy in the territories of the other the same privileges, liberties and rights, and shall be subject to no higher imposts or charges in these respects than native subjects or citizens of the most favored nation."

The subjects or citizens of each of the two High Contracting Parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel or reside in any part of the territories of the other Contracting Party, and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property."

"It is hereby understood that the stipulations contained in this, and the preceding Article do not in any way affect the laws, regulations and regulations which may be enacted by the United States or the Philippines for the purpose of securing the peace and order of which may hereafter be made a part of the two countries."

There are no provisions in the treaty which refer to the territories to which the United States or the Philippines have the charge of nationality. Each State has the inherent power to determine

who shall or shall not be entitled to citizenship.

Even under the "most favored nation" clause, which usually appears in every treaty, it will hardly be claimed that if the United States, for instance, admits Englishmen to full citizenship, it must also, under the favored nation clause, admit Germans or Frenchmen. Every nation retains and must retain the supreme power to arbitrarily determine who shall or shall not be admitted to full citizenship. It would be, it is believed, consistent with any treaty for the United States to permit only red-haired Polish Hebrews to citizenship, and exclude all others.

The "most favored nation clause" refers only to the commercial and residential relations of the citizens of the different nations contracting under the treaty.

This treaty with Japan permits Japanese subjects to reside in the United States with the same rights as the subjects of other nations. There is no restriction put upon this residence, excepting as specified.

As the treaty cannot, by its terms, affect the laws regulating the immigration of labor, there seems to be no doubt about the reserved power of each party to do as it pleases in this matter, even to the exclusion of all laborers.

But one point is not clearly settled by the treaty. Can the United States, for instance, discriminate specifically against Japanese labor immigration, as it does against the Chinese? Can the Russian Poles be admitted and the Japanese laborers excluded? Does the treaty mean that the labor immigrants from all countries are on an equal footing? Does this treaty place Japanese immigration on precisely the same footing as European immigration?

It is presumed that the Japanese Government would not consent to any treaty which discriminated against its own people, to any greater extent than other people, especially Europeans, are discriminated against, so far as the right to reside and engage in any occupation is involved.

The right to reside and trade, the right to immigrate as a mere laborer, and the right to obtain citizenship are separate and entirely independent matters. Treaties do not usually go further than to provide for protection and equal treatment in trade and residence. No nation cares to aid its own citizens in expatriating themselves.

The Japanese treaty seems to confer on Japanese subjects the right to enter the country freely for residence and trade, but subject to the laws of the United States, whatever they now are or may be hereafter.

But no discrimination is made against them by reason of the fact that they are Asiatics. In this respect, the treaty differs essentially from the treaty now existing between the United States and China.

## AN EXAMPLE TO THE NATIVES.

"Stansbury Boyce runs three dry goods stores in and about Jacksonville, Fla. The Afro-Americans of Ocala, Fla., have a big co-operative store and a bank and are said to own one-third of the city. At Eatonville, Fla., the Mayor, City Council and Marshal are said to be Afro-Americans. Sweetwater is said to be their paradise. There they have the municipal offices and own a railroad and a lot of other things."—New York Sun

The native Hawaiians dislike the negro. Let them read the statement above, which is only one of the many that appear from time to time.

The natives should clearly understand that in 1865, hardly any of the 3,000,000 of negroes in the slave States owned a dollar, or an acre of land. They had no personal rights excepting of the most limited character. Homestead rights were unknown. At the close of the war they inherited nothing and were given nothing. The Federal Government that secured their freedom left them to shift for themselves. The old, the sick, the orphans, the cripples, did not receive the slightest care. If it had not been for the humanity of the former slave masters thousands of them would have perished for want of food. Although there were millions of acres of unimproved land the negro could not obtain any unless he paid for it at excessive rates. The above item indicates what he is capable of. Has the native shown himself equal to the negro in this respect?

It would be an error to state that the negroes generally have made great advances in improving their condition. They have not. But some of them have. This progress has been made in spite of the fact that the negro is now substantially aided by the shotgun or bullet of the police.

The native Hawaiians are really to be pitied. They are a race of slaves and white politicians are using them that if they could get rid of the missionary he would make a fortune out of them. But these leaders are making a success in spite of the shotgun and bullet.

The Commission is in the power of its gittings here and the week will witness some tall spinning amongst the memorialists.

## TWO STANDARDS

The world has the right to measure a man by the standards he has voluntarily created and publicly declared. It takes it for granted that he is sincere. It would be unjust to believe otherwise. If he announces no standard, there can be no more comment on his obligations than upon the involuntary obligations which lie upon all men.

The man who has publicly created a standard of conduct for himself, challenges the world to hold him up to it, just as the poet challenges the world to measure his poetry; and he who plays the violin challenges his audience to compare his execution with that of the musical standards. There is this remaining—that when death seals his lips, those who review his professions are bound to the utmost impartiality.

If one voluntarily chooses to become the disciple of Him, who declared that it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than it is for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of Heaven, he openly challenges the world to measure his services, while living, and after his death his record. He invites men to become spectators of his efforts to reach the Kingdom in spite of measureless obstacles.

When the Master said, "Let your light so shine, etc.," was it, or was it not a divine command that the follower hold up his life for rigid inspection? When a man voluntarily, and in his sane moments, declares before the world that he will love his neighbor as he loves himself, he challenges criticism, especially if the incident of sudden wealth puts him in a very awkward situation. The world holds a man to his contracts in business affairs. Is he to be absolved from contracts involving divine affairs?

As the world grows older, and its humanity broadens, it looks to deeds rather than creeds. In spite of all preaching it estimates that which is done, and not that which is professed. God, in his infinite wisdom, puts before his creatures many contrasts.

Here is one of them:

Last January, the semi-centennial of Girard College was celebrated in Philadelphia. Girard, a Frenchman, a "pro-fessed infidel," left \$3,000,000 for the education of orphan boys. The fund has now reached the sum of \$20,000,000. The college that he founded is one of the most richly endowed in the world. In 1896, seventeen hundred boys, all orphans, were within its walls. Five thousand homeless, fatherless boys have been fed, educated and given a start in life, since it opened. Girard declared by his will that no minister of the gospel should ever pass the college doors. He had freely furnished food to Washington's starving army. When, in 1814, the British had burned the Capitol, and the Government asked for a loan of \$5,000,000 and offered a bonus of 30 per cent., only \$20,000 was subscribed after a long canvass. Coming to the rescue, Girard took the entire balance. When Philadelphia was scourged by yellow fever in 1793, this "infidel," carried the victims of the fever in his own arms to his carriage, and took them to the hospitals. He left \$140,000 to his relatives so that they were made comfortable.

The only comment on this that may here be cited are the words of a distinguished scholar of Philadelphia who said some years ago that "no American had done so much real Christian philanthropy as that crotchety Frenchman, Girard. In fact he had set a standard of enlightened love for his neighbor that the Christian literature of America did not present."

Perhaps it is a wicked world that notices these singular discrepancies in human conduct. While it fails itself to live up to what it concedes are just and righteous standards, it smiles when men voluntarily and publicly give their promissory notes to Heaven for all of their possessions, payable on demand, but secretly "shave" them at ninety-nine cents on the dollar.

## THE FROCK COAT.

What has been the evolution of the coat in this Paradise? How has the dress of men evolved from the "malo" and a piece of kapa to the black, heavy, anti-tropical, sweat creating, and funeral frock coat?

A full length portrait of a "gentleman in the time of Kamehameha I" would represent one arrayed in the same extremely simple fashion that appears in every authentic portrait of a gentleman in the period of the garden of Eden.

What then have been the causes which have operated so powerfully during the last half century, to radically change the dress of the Hawaiian forefathers to one that is, from the tropical standpoint, most inappropriate?

It will be said that Hawaii has been in a transition period. It was a savage remark of the noted Rev. Dr. L. Jones the missionary to Africa, that the first evidence of an African heathen's conversion was his request for a pair of trousers. No doubt there is a mystic analogy between the crav-

ings of the soul and the body for clothing, but there seems to be no explanation for the final adoption of the close, and stuffy frock coat.

In this land of sunshine, of rich coloring, of sparkling seas, why should men on festive occasions drape themselves in "habillments of woe"? It is said that this black garment befitting only the occasions for funerals, causes a dejected spirit in men, at the public functions, and creates an arid area of conversation that is painfully free from hilarity.

It will be said of course by the students of social evolution that the missionaries are the cause of it, and if the family compact can be broken up a much better fashion will soon prevail. It must be candidly admitted that the missionaries did not encourage the heathen to adopt fantastic garbs, but no one can say that even the most depraved missionary ever suggested such a monstrosity in a tropical climate as the black frock coat. It is the cause of the well known melancholy character of the conversation at these public functions, which not even the exhilarating effect of ice cream and cake can remove. It is a dress that should never be worn below the zones where the snow falls. Even the young man who informed the sexton at his wife's funeral that if he was forced to ride to the grave, in the same carriage with his mother in law, it would deprive him of all pleasure connected with that melancholy event—even this young man would find no pleasure at a garden party with his brain throbbing and his body roasting in a coat that should have no place in the tropics.

## THE LOUISIANA TERRITORY.

The relations of the Federal Government to the territory of Louisiana, after its purchase, indicate the ideas of the Fathers in the matter of territorial government. The acquisition of that vast domain forced the Federal government to adopt some plan which would be acceptable to the people of the States, and also wisely rule the people of the territory.

The act of Oct. 31, 1803, provided that "all the military civil and judicial powers, exercised by the officers of the existing government of the same, shall be invested in such person and persons, and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct." This language was generally used in the Joint Resolution annexing Hawaii.

To the people of those times it was a novel proposition, and met with serious opposition. To them, it seemed to invest too much power in the hands of the President.

Senator Thos. H. Benton in his history of this period, written forty years later, said of it:

"It was a startling bill, continuing the existing Spanish Government, putting the President in the place of the King of Spain, putting all of the territorial officers in the place of the King's officers, and placing the appointment of all these officers in the President alone, without reference to the Senate. Nothing could be more incompatible with our Constitution than such a government, a mere emanation of Spanish despotism, in which all powers, civil and military, legislative, executive and judicial, were in the Intendant-General."

This law was, however, only the first step in creating a government for the territory. As the Constitution had failed to provide the method for such government, the Executive and Congress followed the simplest and most obvious plan for ultimately creating it.

In 1804 an Act was passed providing for a territorial governor, secretary and three judges appointed by the President, and a Legislative council of thirteen resident freeholders, appointed in the same manner.

The laws of the Federal Union were also established in the territory.

In 1805 Congress established a representative territorial government consisting of a governor, judges and other officers, and a Legislature elected by the freeholders, and a council of five, selected from a list of ten persons nominated by the President. The governor had the right of absolute veto. The local legislation of the territory was confirmed where it did not conflict with the Constitution.

For six years the territory remained in this state of probation, or under a "benevolent despotism," as some called it, until the population reached the number of 60,000 whites. It was then admitted as a State.

The substantial changes made in the Spanish laws which had governed the territory merely removed the Spanish methods of administration, which were repugnant to American ideas. But the civil law, not accepted by the Anglo-Saxon States, was permitted to stand.

A period of nearly a hundred years has passed, and Congress finds no better way of inaugurating government in Hawaii than by following its own legislation regarding the first territory it acquired.

## A HILLO LINE.

Certainly the people of Honolulu ought not to entertain any provincial feeling towards the people of Hilo. Local jealousy never protected or built up a place. It is to the credit of the entire community of the territory, if Hilo makes itself the leading town or city of the Islands. The growth of sections and places depends more upon the working out of general economic laws than it does upon individual effort. Several millionaires would find difficulty in making Necker Island a metropolis. Hilo has behind it back country of great possibilities. It should be the source of a large trade in fruits and other tropical productions. It would be fortunate for the Islands, if steam transportation and freight were established between it and the Mainland. The difficulty to overcome is the way of meeting the loss which is perhaps inevitable in the beginning from the lack of steady freights. It is the same difficulty that has confronted many in establishing steam traffic. For some years, Mr. C. F. Huntington, with enormous capital behind him, failed to establish a paying line of steamships from Newport News to Liverpool. Even with the second largest grain elevator in the States, he failed to make the line pay. The outward cargoes were sufficient. But the inward cargoes, in spite of reduced freight, were scanty.

Had a Government subsidy been granted to a steamship line from Hilo to Puget Sound, which would have enabled it to meet its losses, while the people were gradually developing a large banana and fruit industry, the result would have been profit on both sides.

San Diego was, and is, clamorous for steamship lines with the Orient. In public meetings, in the Board of Trade, the merchants spoke with enthusiasm of the great and mutual advantages of a foreign trade. The Japanese agent of a steamship line replied to them: "We wish to open trade, we have the ships; but we must get from you 5,000 tons a month of freight in order to make it pay; if you will simply guarantee to furnish that amount of freight, the ships will be put on." The responsible merchants would not give the guarantee.

The Australian Colonies have promptly met similar conditions by subsidizing vessels until the trade became self-supporting.

There should be a trade from Hilo to the Coast that handled at least 1,000,000 of bunches of bananas a year, one thirtieth of the consumption of the States. But even a moderate trade of one-half that amount would demand 40,000 bunches per month.

Men will not raise the fruit unless they are assured that it will be transported at reasonable rates and in the right season. No one will establish a steamship line until he is sure of his freight. A subsidy is the bridge that crosses the difficulty. The banana trade of the northern Cuban coast was established by men who planted the bananas and owned the vessels.

The practical difficulty of establishing a large fruit trade is very great. But it will do great credit to the Hilo people if they can surmount it.

## HUMANE FIGHTERS.

Admiral Cervera and the 15,000 Spanish prisoners have given to the people of the United States an unequalled certificate of their kind and generous treatment by the American forces. There is no similar instance in authentic history, it is said. The highest analysis of war means the disabling of men, not their torture. Behind the gun stands the nurse for friend and foe. If wars continue there will be found in the 13-inch shell of the future as it explodes and destroys, lint and medicine carefully packed within it for the wounded.

Aside from the humane feeling of our troops, the chivalrous act of Admiral Cervera in his capture of Hobson, fixed the tone of intercourse during the war. Every American officer, every soldier and sailor became, in the words of Capt. Evans, "as tender as a woman," when his hand was upon the vanquished.

But the ignorant peasants of Spain will only believe that a "hoodoo" has been put over their men by the Americans.

## THE PASSING HOUR.

This has been a very busy summer here for the kodak fiend.

Maul is one of the "quiet islands," but is making great material progress.

Hilo seems to be fairly aching for the boom that Honolulu doesn't want.

"Regatta Day is a holiday of our own making and that's why it suits all so well."

A Hawaiian pension claim will be a novelty, but cannot be so unique as a lot already on the list.

As the planters are beginning to look statewards for a portion of the labor supply, it is certain that every effort

will be made to establish the preliminary tests as permanent success—Hawaii's luck to Hawaii's effort.

The new preacher at Central Union is apparently the man for whom the congregation has been looking.

Harper's Weekly drops a final tear over annexation and gives a portrait "last meeting of the Hawaiian Cabinet."

"Tis sometimes unfortunate to secure advancement too early in life. Dreyfus was the youngest captain in the French army."

The peace basis standing army of the United States is to be 75,000 men, as against 25,000 before the muss with the dons.

All races will enjoy the boat races today. The annual regatta affords occasion for pretentious revival of the national sports of Hawaii.

One island soldier at Manila says the rebel forces included the boat boys, who traded with the Americans during the day and spent most of the nights shooting into Manila.

European papers are unstinted in praise of the gallantry and skill of American soldiers and sailors. And the German press tosses prettier and bigger bouquets than any of the others.

In the aftermath of the Regatta Day there are doubtless some regrets, but to most people the memories are altogether pleasant and the anticipation of another such holiday a cherished hope.

Coffee growers have shown enterprise from the first and they will not doubt respond promptly to Allan Herbert's proposal to have a permanent show of the island product at San Francisco.

Jas. R. Judd, Yale graduate and Johns Hopkins medical student, was the Hawaiian representative in the Atlantic medical corps during the war. He did good work and writes well and modestly about it.

A secondary peace commission battery should be sent out to Colorado from Washington for the purpose of calling to order those frontier statesmen who conduct conventions with the aid of the six-shooter.

Zola will be in the States next month as a lecturer. He will talk on his novels and the Dreyfus case. If Zola is as able on the platform as Max O'Rell he will give satisfaction. Zola is said, however, to be a miserably poor talker.

The plaza of the Kapiolani Park horse racing track is, indeed, scarcely an ideal spot for camping during the rainy season. It seems passing strange with all the suitable land available in the vicinity of Honolulu that the Department and District military authorities have been unable to select a satisfactory ground.

One incident in the disaster to the sugar ship Kenilworth was the matter of towage of the burning craft into Valparaiso. The master of the tug did not know the vessel was afloat and accepted a fee of \$50 for this work. When he learned the plight of the Kenilworth he employed some natives to assist him in swearing.

One thing in connection with the Supreme Court or the Bar season of eulogy upon the late Antonio Rosa should arrest the attention and thought of all young men. This is that Mr. Rosa accomplished what he was able to do by the hardest kind of hard work and by the most persistent application.

Some of the men who have lately come to the Islands from the western portion of the continent are stunned by the balance of this business community—of the whole people. Any western or northwestern town would boom to the seething point with the garrison, tourist or shipping prospects of Honolulu.

Looking back, it appears the Americans were even better favored in the Pacific than in the Atlantic during the war. They dodged disasters on this side gracefully as Gen. Miles dodged for bouquets in Porto Rico. The transports missed the typhoons; disease kept away from the men and there was no privateer or detached cruiser to assault the unprotected men afloat.

## NOT THE BONNIE.

Under a Private Agreement the Hawaii Wins Yacht Race.

Under a private agreement made previous to Saturday between President Dole and Judge Wilcox the Bonnie Dundee falls away at the bottom in the first class yacht race. President Dole said to the Judge: "I'll give you all the time I beat you two years ago." This proved, after a careful sifting of records, which was not completed until 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, to be 29 minutes and 17 seconds. In the case of the Marion, or old Rescue, the difference is 35 minutes and 2 seconds. A revision of the schedule then brings the Hawaii first, Marion second and Dundee third in the following times. Hawaii, 3:21:33, Marion, 3:26:02, Bonnie Dundee, 3:42:16.

A protest has been entered in the second class yacht race against the Pauline, sailed by Frank Godfrey. It is claimed that the sloop did not go over the full course prescribed. Finnish figures gave the Pauline third place.

The New York regiment and Engineers at Camp McKinley are picking a team to play against one of the town baseball clubs. They will probably try the First Regiment nine first.



## CHANCE TO SHOW

Proposed Steady Island Exhibit  
on the Coast.

## AT THE MARKET STREET FERRY

Connection Made By Mr. Allan Herbert—He Will Transship Coffee.  
Plan for 1900

The Agricultural Society and the State Board of Trade of California are soon to occupy their new quarters at the new ferry building, at the foot of Market street, San Francisco, for the display of their increasing exhibits of the industrial resources of the State. At the suggestion of W. H. Mills, of the Southern Pacific Railroad, A. Herbert, of this city, was made an honorary member of said Board, and the Hawaiian Bureau of Agriculture has been invited to have a permanent exhibit in connection with theirs, for the display of island industries.

Exhibits of this kind have a great instructive value, as well as illustrative value.

Such an exhibit would be of inestimable value to Hawaiian coffee planting, as well as other industries. Any island coffee planters who will send samples of coffee with name, name of plantation and district, to Allen Herbert, secretary and general manager of the State Board of Trade, San Francisco, who has kindly volunteered to have samples of coffee and other Hawaiian products put in exhibition jars and properly labeled with name and address of grower, name of agent in San Francisco, or Honolulu, where such coffee could be purchased. These exhibits at the new ferry building will have thousands of visitors, and we know of no better method of introducing our coffee to the first class trade. There will be no expense to the planter or exhibitor furnishing the sample. Our Hawaiian exhibit now at Omaha, with the consent of the Government, can be sent to the San Francisco Board of Trade as a starter to the new exhibit and would be enlarged from time to time so as to represent every phase of our industrial life. It was also suggested by the director of said Board to have a Hawaiian exhibition in connection with theirs at the Paris Exhibition of 1900 as a state, territory or annex to the American exhibits of said place. A. H.

## RUNAWAYS.

## Milk Cans Scattered—Native Hurt. Rigs Broken.

Yesterday afternoon a milk wagon belonging to the Dairyman's Association ran away from Hart & Co.'s, on Hotel street. A native who tried to stop the team was knocked over and cut on the neck. The wound was not serious. There was no special damage to the rig. The team was stopped on Beretania street. Milk was left along the line for half a mile.

Singer's brake outfit ran away from Ordway & Porter's, down Bethel street and into King. In front of Diamonds the runaway collided with hack No. 9, driven by George Baker. The brake parted in the middle, the wheels remaining locked in the back and the shafts and harness going on with the horse to the bakery, near Thomas Square.

A hack horse shied from the steam roller on Union street, ran out Hotel a short ways and smashed a wheel against a telephone pole.

## OSCAR OLSEN WRITES.

## Another Honolulu Boy Tells of Voyage to Manila.

Mrs. Lempke, of the White House, Nuuanu street, received a letter by the Senator from Oscar J. Olsen, who enlisted here in Company I, North Dakota Volunteers. This young man was a silver-smith and worked for H. G. Blunt, the jeweler, near Fort and King streets. He was a member of Company D, N. G. H., of several years' standing. He sailed from Honolulu on the Valencia.

Olsen says that the Valencia reached Manila with a clean bill of health. On the voyage there was not a death and no one in the hospital. This, the writer believed, had broken the record. A safe landing had been made. On August 3 the North Dakotans were on shore in camp, but had seen no fighting. The letter was written prior to the capitulation of Manila and is dated at Cavite.

## Henry Remembered.

In the entertainment of the troops here and in the greeting of visitors generally to the Executive building, a useful and earnest man has been Henry Meesman, the native Hawaiian who serves as messenger for the Foreign Office. Henry has friend all over Honolulu and made many acquaintances while the expeditions were in port. One of the soldiers of the first corps here, Clyde E. Gray, Second Oregon, has written to Meesman from Manila. Gray tells of the easy capture of the town and of witnessing the surrender of the thousands of Spanish soldiers. The soldier says his regiment is comfortably located in new barracks.

## Commission Finishing Up.

The Commissioners had another long sitting yesterday. All members were present. It is expected that the bulk

of the work can be finished up tomorrow evening or Thursday morning, although the final touches will not be given the report until the Commission reassembles in Washington in November. One and perhaps both of the Hawaiian members may go to Washington.

## A Camp Newspaper.

Camp McKinley is soon to have a large eight-page weekly newspaper. It will be known as the "Camp McKinley Bulletin." The first issue, which may appear the last of this week, will contain a historical sketch of the First New York, picture of Colonel Barber, general notes of the camp, city and foreign notes and editorial. Herbert Hungerford, private of Company H, will get out the paper. He is a graduate of the university at Syracuse and worked on a paper there.

## Iron Works Changes.

James Lycett, foreman boiler maker of the Honolulu Iron Works, has retired after twenty-three years of valuable service. He was one of the very oldest men in the shops, growing up with the business. Thomas Black, machinist in the Works, has retired to accept a position with the Kohala Sugar Co., Hawaii. The vacancy in the boiler shop will likely be filled by promotion.

## A MEMORIAL HOUR

## Tributes Paid in Court to Late Judge Rosa.

## Resolutions Adopted—Land Case Involving Sugar Acreage—\$5,000 Damage Suit.

The Supreme Court opened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Chief Justice Judd and Associate Justice Whiting on the bench. The following resolutions on the death of Judge Antonio Rosa, were read and passed:

"Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty to remove by death Antonio Rosa, a member of the Bar of this Court;

"Resolved, That in the untimely death of Antonio Rosa, this community has lost a faithful citizen, and the Bar a brilliant, as well as a valuable member;

"Resolved, That the Bar hereby express to the family of the deceased its sincere and heartfelt sympathy with them in their bereavement;

"Resolved, That the Court instruct the Clerk to spread these resolutions upon the records of the Court."

Remarks were made by Cecil Brown, W. A. Kinney, Col. G. F. Little and others. The resolutions passed unanimously.

The case of Wilder vs. Bradford was argued during the afternoon. Wise for plaintiff; Little for defendant.

In the matter of L. L. McCandless vs. John H. estate, bill for injunction, Judge Stanley yesterday filed a decision overruling defendant's demurrer, thus establishing the cause of action and asserting that the facts warrant interference by a court of equity. In 1893 plaintiff and C. A. Brown signed an agreement whereby certain lands at Waipio were to be used jointly by them for the pasturing of cattle on joint account, and on equal shares; that in July, 1897, the property was transferred by C. A. and Irene H. Brown back to the John H. estate; that since April 15, 1898, defendant has been encroaching with the Oahu Sugar Co., for a lease of the water of Kipapa Gulch, two tracts of the land in question and to grant the right to build ditches, flumes and reservoirs. This plaintiff claims, will work irreparable injury to his rights in the premises. Hartwell, Brown and Robertson for plaintiff; Kinney & Ballou, Magoon and McCandless for defendant.

Rose Berliner filed a damage suit yesterday afternoon against Capt. Walter Milnor, of the steamer City of Columbia, and placed another attachment on the Seattle liner. The young actress complains of false and malicious imprisonment by the captain and asks for damages in the sum of \$5,000.

The question of jurisdiction in the Columbia damage case was before Judge Perry's court Saturday morning. It was decided that the court had full jurisdiction and tomorrow was set as a day for hearing Colegrove's original petition.

In the matter of J. M. Vivas, et al. vs. Camille Perreira, plaintiff has filed a motion for an order commanding that the assets of the partnership between the parties be sold and the proceeds be turned into court as soon as possible. Creighton for plaintiff; Neumann and Correa for defendant.

## For the New Pastor.

At the Central Union Church Sunday School room on Thursday evening of this week there will be a reception and social in honor of Rev. Wm. M. Kincaid, the new pastor, and his family. The event will be the occasion of a rally of the members and congregation. The committee in charge will make a special effort to the end that all who desire may meet Rev. Mr. Kincaid and that the evening shall be a pleasant one.

## New Reformatory School.

Minister Cooper will sail this afternoon for Kauai to examine the premises of the Industrial School at Nawiliwili, which the Department of Education may purchase for the future site of the boys Reformatory School of Honolulu. The premises, consisting of buildings and thirty acres of land, have been offered by the Hawaiian Board to the Department for \$3,000.

## A BOLD WARRIOR

## Capt. C. H. Dickey, a Maui Man, Has a Record.

## Leader in a Brilliant Cavalry Action Would Not Surrender to Superior Force.

Over on Maui is a kamaaina whose blood must have fairly jumped as he read of the hot fighting in Cuba during the drubbing of the dons. This citizen is C. H. Dickey, the tax assessor and school agent for his island. Capt. Dickey is a member of G. A. R., but it is a small war story you can get from him. He is a light-hearted man, fond of his home, proud of his boys in business in Honolulu, willing to talk and joke of almost anything, but saying very little of himself and never mentioning at all his war record.



CAPT. C. H. DICKEY.

There left the islands a week or so ago a man who knew Capt. Dickey in the long ago and who of later years was associated with his brother, J. J. Dickey, the well known telegraph line manager. This visitor was Ed. T. Duffy, chief dispatcher for the Union Pacific railway at Laramie, Wyo.

Mr. Duffy, when a boy of 12, was a quartermaster's clerk and regimental postmaster's clerk in the same command with Capt. C. H. Dickey, who led a troop of the Fourth Illinois Volunteer cavalry. Said Mr. Duffy: "I remember Capt. Dickey very well. He seemed to be always smiling or laughing and was popular with his men. I must say that he had the reputation of being somewhat of a dandy, for he had about the best horse in the regiment and the best fitting and neatest and highest priced uniform and a better saddle and a better outfit all around than any other line officer and in appearance on parade or in fatigue togs he gave the field and staff chaps a close rub. He was joked, but not twitted by his face, for it had been said that the young man fired up on occasion."

The time came quite early for Capt. Dickey to distinguish himself. His company was sent on outpost or scouting duty. Going down a road they ran plump into an ambush. They were surrounded by a command about four times the size of their own and were ordered to surrender. Some of Capt. Dickey's men were in favor of giving up, as resistance against such odds meant heavy loss and they did not know but what there were many more of the enemy about. Capt. Dickey ordered the charge sounded and with pistols and sabers his company fought itself out of the trap in short order. The prompt action of Capt. Dickey's command surprised the enemy completely. There was loss, but the troop was saved and more damage was inflicted than received.

"This was one of the brilliant small actions of the war and Capt. Dickey was given due credit for it, with no more remarks about him being a swell."

## ON SPANISH PAPER.

## Olympia's Bounding Billow Printed on Captured Stock.

Quartermaster George Morgan of the transport steamer Senator has a relic of Cavite that he would not part with for a small fortune. It is an issue of "The Bounding Billow" printed on paper of the Spanish quartermasters department. In relation to the matter this note is found in the publication: "We were also delayed by lack of paper and only through the kindness of some of our shipmates who brought us paper which the Spaniards left on evacuating Cavite, are we enabled to print this issue, and we take this opportunity to thank them. Well, 'tis an ill wind that blows nobody any good'; the fact of the 'Bounding Billow' being printed on captured paper will certainly enhance its value as a memorial of this occasion."

## Stock Exchange.

Yesterday was a very quiet one on 'Change. There were no sales at the session and none between boards were reported. This was perhaps due to the holiday closing the week. There was an offer of \$125 for Oahu assailable, but no sellers. Holders of other stocks offered at the same figures of last Friday. In the absence of President Fisher, George R. Carter called the list at the meeting.

August bills against the Government will be paid at the Finance Office on Thursday of this week, the 22nd

## Sure Cure for Colds

When the children get their feet wet and take cold give them a hot foot-bath, a bowl of hot drink, a dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and put them to bed. The chances are they will be all right in the morning. Continue the Cherry Pectoral a few days, until all cough has disappeared.

Old coughs are also cured; we mean the coughs of bronchitis, weak throats and irritable lungs. Even the hard coughs of consumption are always made easy and sometimes cured by the continued use of

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Your own doctor will explain this to you. He knows that wild cherry bark is the best remedy known to medical science for soothing and healing inflamed throats and lungs. You may rely upon Ayer's Cherry Pectoral to stop your cough.

Beware of worthless imitations. The name Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is blown in the glass of each bottle. Put up in two sizes.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Admiral Miller is to retire November 22.

Hiloites are delighted with the new faster service of the Kinau.

Chas. S. Desky and Attorney J. G. Pratt leave today for Hilo.

Robert Riley Jones is requested to communicate with his parents.

Capt. Griffith, of the bark Albert, never misses a holiday in Hawaii.

Company D, N. G. H., will put on four minstrel programs about November 1.

A two-room adjunct to the Beretania street school house will be erected at once.

J. W. Williams is exhibiting a handsome water color painting of Mrs. W. G. Irwin.

The United States Commissary Department here recently rather bested a potato corner.

The Honolulu Stock Exchange will likely have its permanent quarters in the new Judd Block.

There is considerable talk of attempting to give a bicycle race meet at Kapiolani park track.

Samuel Wilder has purchased the royal carriage belonging to the J. I. Dowsett estate for \$50.

Edgar Cayless, the Seattle attorney arrived by the City of Columbia, will engage in practice at Hilo.

Rev. Wm. Kincaid and family will likely occupy the Fuller premises on Nuuanu street, near School.

A. Schmeden, at one time in the Appraiser's office at the Custom house, returned by the bark Mohican.

Marshal Brown, Land Agent Brown and A. W. Carter sailed by the Lehua late yesterday for Kaulaakaka.

While stocks were quiet a couple of days last week, there was an increased number of real estate transfers.

Geo. C. Selner says that a Hawaiian village or the Kilauea cyclorama would have been a big success at Omaha.

Machinery for the new steam laundry will be here in a few days now from the Coast, per sailing vessel.

Trade reports say that Arbuckle refined sugar is now selling readily at the same figure as the Trust product.

Rev. S. E. Bishop is writing a lengthy account of his visit to Coast cities for the next issue of The Friend.

A Hawaiian girl who went away with the Willson circus to learn bareback riding has been sent home from Vancouver.

The contract for the new school house in Palama will be let today. H. Patzig will get it for \$18,700, the lowest bid.

Will E. Fisher, well known to many people here, has a gold claim near Dawson and as well does auctioneering in the city.

Ralph J. Faneuf and Fred A. Cook, formerly of Co. E, N. G. H., write from Manila, where they have been in the

field with the Tenth Pennsylvania. The Honolulu boys are in good health.

Chas. S. Desky is having a forty-foot, oak-timbered steam launch built in the States.

It was reported from Hilo that the steamer City of Columbia was to have called there last Thursday for 500 bunches of bananas.

Deputy Marshal Hitchcock and family are back from Hawaii. The deputy marshal has been on a tour of inspection for his chief.

Jas. R. Judd's letter indicates that the new Eastern possessions of the United States are in many respects very like Hawaii.

Harry A. Baldwin, wife and child, are here from Maui by the Claudine. Mrs. Baldwin is the daughter of Attorney General Smith.

Capt. J. M. Camara, Jr., in the absence of Maj. C. J. McCarthy, commands the Second Battalion, First Regiment, N. G. H.

The Commission hopes to finish up its work by Wednesday. This will give time for the three American members to sail on Friday.

Princess Kaiulani and party of young lady friends will move today to Mrs. Boyd's Villa, in Manoa Valley, to spend a couple of weeks.

Gen. King and staff officers have applied for admission into the Officers' Club, established by the officers of the First Regiment, N. G. H.

Men mounted on U. S. cavalry horses patrol all the valleys on Saturdays and Sundays when so many men from the military camps are at liberty.

The Munsey magazine pays a high tribute to the service of Capt. Cochran, one of the first officers to head American troops on Cuban soil.

Capt. Berger, Jos. Rosen, Chas. Kreuter and the Misses Kanohe may give concerts at Lahaina and Hilo during the band vacation next month.

Capt. Carter, of the Hilo N. G. H. company, has requested the Commander-in-Chief to forward a drill shed and arms and equipments, all to cost \$2,000.

Two prisoners were brought down by the Kinau from Hilo and sent to the reef. Both are natives. They were committed from the last Hawaii term.

Attorney-General W. O. Smith suffered considerable Saturday and Sunday from his bruises. He is much improved, however, and will be out in a few days.

Fred Waldron, Past Chancellor of Mystic Lodge Knights of Pythias, of this city, was the master hand in organizing the Hilo Lodge K. of P. at Hilo.

An additional U. S. Army quartermaster's depot has been opened in the Allen Block, on Queen street. Still another warehouse is required by the department.

Joane was arrested yesterday and charged with highway robbery. The complaint alleges that he held up a Chinaman in Manoa Valley and robbed him of \$10.00.

One of McCandless' well boring outfits will return to the city by the Wailaie and will go to work next week on the Gear, Lansing & Co. tract, near Diamond Head.

Mr. D. J. Coleman and wife, Mr. Geo. W. Hayselden, Mrs. M. B. Abbott, Mr. Geo. H. Dunn and family (wife and two children), all from Maui, are at the Queen Hotel.

Commissioner of Agriculture Clark displays a fine specimen of corn in the ear grown on the plantation of G. S. Garnett, on the plantation of the Mokaiua Coffee Co., Maui.

The two-story brick addition to the store of Wing Wo Chan Co., on Nuuanu street is being erected. The improvement will occupy the vacant lot in front of the Irwin block.

The tables and benches used on the Executive building grounds for the entertainment of the Boys in Blue, will likely be transferred to Col. Barber for use of Camp McKinley.

Capt. Tyler and wife, St. Louis people visiting the islands for pleasure, leave by the Kinau for the volcano trip. The captain is one of the old-time solid citizens of his town.

The U. S. F. S. left port yesterday afternoon and will be absent a couple of days on target practice. Departure of the ship was delayed on account of the regatta, a courtesy which is deeply appreciated by all.

Schuman's Carriage and Harness Repository carry just what you need in harness, whether it be heavy draft, light wagon, carriage or buggy. They state that their lines of harness are made by well known and reliable houses, who have a reputation to sustain.

## Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

AND

## Occidental &amp; Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

## FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

COPTIC ..... SEPT. 24  
CITY OF PEKING ..... OCT. 8  
GALIC ..... OCT. 18  
CHINA ..... OCT. 27  
DORIC ..... NOV. 5  
CITY OF RIO JANEIRO ..... NOV. 17  
BELGIC ..... NOV. 26  
COPTIC ..... DEC. 6

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

GALIC ..... SEPT. 25  
AZTEC ..... OCT. 1  
DORIC ..... OCT. 11  
BELGIC ..... NOV. 1  
COPTIC ..... NOV. 15  
CITY OF PEKING ..... NOV. 25  
GALIC ..... DEC. 9  
CHINA ..... DEC. 20  
DORIC ..... DEC. 30

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

## H. Hackfeld &amp; Co., Ltd.

## OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkering to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

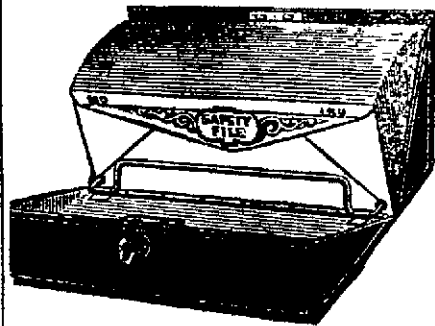
Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

## H.F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

## Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.



## THE SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE.

Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enamelled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing. Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc. Two sizes:

No. 10. Size 3x5 1/4 x 11 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 4 1/2 x 10 1/4. Price \$2.

No. 20. Size 4 1/2 x 5 1/4 x 11 inches closed. Contains 31 pockets 4 1/2 x 10 1/4. Price \$2.50.

Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## Wall, Nichols Company

## TIME TABLE

## Wilder's Steamship Company

—1898—

## S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Bay, Makana, Manukoua, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo Wednesday.

## LEAVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday	Sept. 13	Tuesday	Nov. 8
Tuesday	Sept. 20	Tuesday	Nov. 15
Tuesday	Sept. 27	Tuesday	Nov. 22
Tuesday	Oct. 4	Tuesday	Nov. 29
Tuesday	Oct. 11	Tuesday	Dec. 6
Tuesday	Oct. 18	Tuesday	Dec. 13
Tuesday	Oct. 25	Tuesday	Dec. 20
Tuesday	Nov. 1	Tuesday	Dec. 27

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Manukoua, Kawaihae, Makana, Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu Sunday morning.

## ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Sunday	Sept. 13	Sunday	Nov. 14
Sunday	Sept. 20	Sunday	Nov. 21
Sunday	Sept. 27	Sunday	Nov. 28
Sunday	Oct. 4	Sunday	Dec. 5
Sunday	Oct. 11	Sunday	Dec. 12
Sunday	Oct. 18	Sunday	Dec. 19
Sunday	Oct. 25	Sunday	Dec. 26
Sunday	Nov. 1	Sunday	Dec. 27

Will call at Pohoiki Puna on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

## S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday morning.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing. This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk. This company will not be responsible for money or valuable passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers containing personal effects, whether shipped as baggage or freight, if the contents thereof exceed \$100.00 in value, must have the value thereof plainly stated and marked, and the Company will not hold itself liable for any loss or damage in excess of this sum except the goods be shipped under special contract. All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be shipped at the risk of the shipper.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of \$5 per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.  
R. B. ROSE, Secretary.  
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.







## COUNCIL OF THREE

Government of District of Columbia, U. S. A.

## BUILDING UP OF SYSTEM

Selection of Commissioners—Non-Partisan Body—Mainfold Duties of the Board.

(Washington Star).

It is surprising how little acquainted the people of the District are with their municipal government, both as to its personnel and as to its many and various departments. So limited indeed, is this acquaintance that it would appear that most persons do not even know just where the District building, the official home of their municipal officers, is situated. And, when they have occasion to call there, it is remarkable how utterly at sea they are as to which official it is necessary for them to see in order to accomplish the purpose of their calls. Most people, it would appear, have a vague idea that the District is governed by three Commissioners, and that is about all. But as to the duties of the Commissioners, how divided, how performed, no well-settled idea seems to be possessed by a large number of the residents of the District.

The official home of the District government is in the six-story brick building known as 464 Louisiana avenue, and there the three men known as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia officially have their home, together with a majority of the subordinate officials of the District. From 1802 until 1871 the government of the District was that of the ordinary municipal character, with its mayor and board of aldermen and common council. But in 1871 Congress, which has exclusive jurisdiction over the District, established what is known as a territorial form of government, so called because it resembled in its general features that provided for the territories of the United States, the charters of the cities of Washington and Georgetown being abolished, together with the levy court. This territorial form of government was abolished by Congress through an act approved June 20, 1874, the President of the United States being authorized and directed, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a commission composed of three persons, selected from civil life. The President was also authorized to detail an officer of the engineer corps of the United States army, who, subject to the general supervision and direction of the Commissioners, was to perform the duties formerly performed by the chief engineer of the board of public works, he to appoint three assistants from civil life.

This was known as the temporary form of government of the District, and continued until Congress, by the act of June 11, 1878, established what is known as the permanent form of government, and that is with some changes, the government of the District as it exists today. The board of Commissioners was continued by the act of 1878 with this provision: Two of the Commissioners to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from civil life, the third Commissioner to be an officer detailed by the President from among the captains or officers of higher grade having served at least fifteen years in the Corps of Engineers of the United States army. The President was also authorized to detail three army engineer officers of junior rank to the Engineer Commissioner as his assistants. In the appointment of the civil Commissioners the President was and is yet required to select them from those citizens of the United States who at the time of their selection were actual residents of the District for three years next before their appointment and having during that period claimed residence nowhere else. They are appointed for a term of three years; but, contrary to an impression which appears to widely prevail, the President is not required to select as civil Commissioners men of different political faith. Nevertheless, it has come to be an unwritten rule that one of the Commissioners appointed from civil life shall be of one of the great political parties and the other from the other great party, the idea being to make the District government as free from political bias as possible.

Under the latest assignment of the business and offices of the District government Commissioner Wright has immediate supervision of the following departments: Inspection of boilers, chimney sweeping, inspection of coal, ex-officio trustee of Columbia Hospital for Women, coroner and assistant coroner, board of dental examiners, drug-gists to the poor, excise board, fire department, inspection of food, inspection of garbage, back stands, harbor master, hay scales, health office, insurance companies, liquor licenses, inspection of lumber, markets, including Hay Market square, board of medical examiners, care of municipal building, transportation of paupers, physicians to the poor, commissioners of pharmacy, police, disposal of police rewards, poundmaster, board of control of Rock Creek Park, sealer of weights and measures, board of examiners of steam engineers, surgeons of police and fire departments, veterinary surgeons, telegraph and telephone service, inspection and measuring of wood.

Commissioner Ross' assignments, Assessor of general taxes and special assessments other than water assessments and rents, assessor, assistant assessors, board of, attorney's office,

attorney, special assistant; auditor's office; bathing beach; claims vs. the District of Columbia; charities, superintendent of; charitable and reformatory institutions receiving aid from the District government; collector of taxes; disbursing officer; dog tags; free public; licenses, other than liquor; gauger and inspector of spirituous liquors; municipal lodging house; property clerk; public schools; public schools, board of trustees of; reform school (boys), trustee of; Rock Creek Park, board of control, president of; sweeping and cleaning streets, avenues and alleys; tax sales; workhouse.

Commissioner Beach—Asphalt and cements, inspector of; bridges, engineer of; buildings, inspector of; chief clerk, engineer department; computing engineer; conduits; contracts, preparation and record of; electrical engineer; elevators, inspector of; fire escapes; gas and meters, inspector of; highway extension plans; lamps, superintendent of; lighting, street, gas and electric; parking commission; parking, supervision of; parking, superintendent of; pavements; permit clerk; plumbing board; plumbing, inspector of; plumbers, examination of; property, superintendent of; river front; roads, superintendent of; Rock Creek Park commission; Rock Creek Park, board of control; sewers, superintendent of; sidewalks; stables, engineer department; street railways, supervision of; streets, superintendent of; subdivision of land; surveyor; telegraph and telephone lines; trees; water department, chief clerk and registrar; water department, superintendent of wharves.

The President selects the local judiciary, even to the police court judges, the justices of the peace and the notaries public; he names the recorder of deeds, the register of wills, the postmaster and the marshal. Minor appointments are made by the Commissioners and subordinates.

## A BRITAIN'S EYES

London Writer's Graphic Description of El Caney.

Moving on in a Storm of Shells—Up Against Machine Guns—A Block-house.

One of the London correspondents who was fortunate enough to see the splendid storming of El Caney, the Balacaya of Cuba, writes:

"When afternoon came—I lost exact count of time—there was still a jumble of volleys over by Caney. But in front of our men were away out of sight behind a ridge far ahead. Beyond there arose a long, steepish ascent crowned by the blockhouse upon which the artillery had opened fire in the morning. "Suddenly, as we looked through our glasses, we saw a little black and white scrambling quickly up this hill, and an inch or two behind him a ragged line of other little ants, and then another line of ants at another part of the hill, and then another, until it seemed as if somebody had dug a stick into a great ants' nest down in the valley, and all the ants were scrambling away up hill. Then the volleys began again, and the ants went on again before, from the right beyond the top of the ridge burst upon the ants a terrific fire of shells, from the blockhouse in front of them machine guns sounded their continuous rattle. But the ants swept up the hill, they seemed to us to thin out as they went forward, but they still went forward. It was incredible, but it was grand. The boys were storming the hill, the military authorities were most surprised. They were not surprised at this splendid athletic dare devils of ours doing it. But that a military commander should have allowed a fortified and invulnerable position to be assailed by an infantry charge up the side of a long exposed hill, swept by a terrible artillery fire, frightened them, not so much by its audacity as by its terrible cost in human life.

"As they neared the top the different lines came nearer together. One moment they went a little more slowly, then they nearly stopped, then they went on again faster than ever, and then all of us sitting there on the top of the battery cried with excitement. For the ants were scrambling all round the blockhouse on the ridge, and in a moment or two we saw them inside it. But then our hearts swelled up into our throats, for a fearful fire came from somewhere to the right of it and somewhere to the left of it. Then we saw the ants were most surprised. They were not surprised at this splendid athletic dare devils of ours doing it. But that a military commander should have allowed a fortified and invulnerable position to be assailed by an infantry charge up the side of a long exposed hill, swept by a terrible artillery fire, frightened them, not so much by its audacity as by its terrible cost in human life.

## TWENTY MILLIONS.

Maj. Walsh's Estimate on Klondike Production.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Before his departure for Chicago this afternoon, Major J. M. Walsh, the Canadian Government's Yukon Commissioner, stationed at Dawson City, made the following statement relative to the Klondike gold output:

Not including the \$3,000,000 carried over from last year, the Klondike clean-up for this spring or summer of 1898 will reach about \$11,000,000. Up to August 4th, when I quit the district, \$8,500,000 had been taken out and \$3,000,000 or more still remained on the dump owing to the scarcity of water for sluicing purposes. Before the close of September this gold, too, will have been taken from the ground.

I have no hesitancy in saying that the output next year will be \$20,000,000 and the clean-up will increase year by year.

GOOD ENOUGH TO TAKE

The finest quality of test sugar is used in the manufacture of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the roots used in its preparation give it a flavor similar to that of maple syrup, making it very pleasant to take. As a medicine for the cure of coughs, colds, la grippe, croup and whooping cough it is unequalled by any other. It always cures, and cures quickly. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

## AND THIS IN 1898

Massacre Worse Than Those Known in Armenia.

## KILLING OF 800 IN SIAM

A Frightful Butchery—Mountaineers Who Refused to Pay Taxes—An Expedition.

The Siam Free Press prints the following account of a recent (this summer) massacre of women and children by Siamese troops:

The unspeakable Turk must look to his laurels, for the events which have taken place in Battambang prove that the Siamese are much more than close readers need not be reminded that on account of the Cambodian mountaineers refusing to submit any longer to the oppression of Siamese officials and to pay the Curdaman tribute the Governor of Battambang organized an expedition against them. It is clear that he did not do so on his own responsibility, for the taxes which he meant to collect from them were to go into the King of Siam's coffers. The latest dispatch of our correspondent reads as follows:

"After the failure of the first expedition, the Governor, acting under instructions from the Siamese Government, prepared a second expedition. He collected together the most reckless and abandoned characters of the district, and putting himself at their head, marched rapidly on to the Cambodian encampment. The insurgents occupied a strong position, but with the usual carelessness of their race, they were preparing their food and their drink, and with much secrecy, when the Siamese arrived. Many of the able-bodied men were absent, trying to bring down some game which might supply their scanty commissariat for the day, and the greater number of those in camp were women, children and youths. Among the lot there were only six or seven who had guns, the rest were unarmed. When the Governor of Battambang and his 500 cutthroats surprised the camp there was hardly any attempt at resistance. A gallant Cambodian had killed two Siamese who had attacked a girl, but he was immediately cut down, and no one else made any resistance. Then began one of the most frightful butcheries of modern times. The Governor and his valiant 500 throw themselves on the women and children and cut them down with ease.

"The Siamese rammed the muzzles of their guns down the women's throats and then discharged them, they tore the children from the mothers' breasts and tossed them on their bayonets, they pursued the little ones into the huts and pierced them through the straw beneath which they attempted to hide.

"Two of the Cambodian leaders were captured alive, and after being treated with fiendish cruelty they were decapitated and their heads stuck on pikes which were planted in the ground among the quivering mass of severed limbs and mutilated trunks which had a few moments before been human beings. After accomplishing this ghastly work the Governor and his accomplices held a big carouse.

"The war is now at an end, a warlike and independent people have been practically exterminated, the remnant have fled over the frontier into French territory; but the main object of the expedition has not been gained, and it never shall be, for the country is now a desert. If the King wants money for his harem or for his faithful subjects on the hills of Cambodia have gone to a better world."

A correspondent who has traveled through the country which has been the theater of these Siamese butcheries declares that what was once a rich district is now practically a desolation. All the villages in the hills are abandoned, some of the inhabitants have been killed, and the inhabitants left in a wide area save the dogs and some of the domestic animals of the Siamese. The Siamese have showed no mercy to man, woman or child all throughout this bloody business, the determined slaughterers every Cambodian they met, and they have succeeded a merveille.

## WHO SAYS SO?

(From Sydney Morning Herald)

Who told you so?  
Neighbor So-and-so.  
Oh, well, that's all right.  
Testimony differs, doesn't it?  
The more some people say  
The less faith we have  
But the right man's word  
Is taken at once.

Sydney people want Sydney reference.  
Particularly in matters of health.  
We tell you Doan's Backache Kidney Pills cure.

But we are the makers of them.  
"Who says so?" counts here, doesn't it?

Sydney people say so.  
And we give you their addresses.  
Perhaps you may know them.

Mr. Geo. H. Griffith is connected with the Denison House Drapery Co., of George Street, this city. He says:

"For some years I have endured a severe backache, the result of disordered kidneys. The pain was more pronounced when I was engaged in work which necessitated my stooping down. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills afforded me great relief, and I can strongly recommend them to kidney sufferers."

Your lungs supply air to your blood.  
Your heart pumps it all over your body.

Your kidneys filter it.  
You would die if any of these three great organs stopped their work.

But if any one is more important than the others, it is the kidneys.  
If your heart is the cause of one disease, your kidneys are the cause of twenty.

Treating the kidneys is a great help in some lung and heart diseases.  
But treating your lungs or heart will never benefit your kidneys.

When you feel dull, ambitionless, dizzy, tired, nervous, have pain in your back, headache, chilly sensations, evil forebodings, puffiness of the eyelids, swelling of the feet and ankles, when you are losing flesh and sleep, you may be sure you have kidney trouble.

DOAN'S Backache Kidney Pills are for sale at all dealers, for 50 cents per box or six boxes for \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price, by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, agents for the Islands.

## RED ROUGH HANDS

Itching, scaly, bleeding palms, shapeless nails, and painful finger ends, pimples, blackheads, oily, mothy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching, scaly scalps, all yield quickly to warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), greatest of emollient skin cures.

## Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & Sons, London. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Produce Soft White Hands," post free.

ITCHING HUMOURS Instantly relieved by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

## California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.  
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN

## Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,

FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms.

## C. Brewer &amp; Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

## Among Other Goods

Just Received by..

## HOLLISTER &amp; Co.

IS A CONSIGNMENT OF THE CELEBRATED

## Lillian Russell Cigar!

For Which They Are Made Sole Agents For The Hawaiian Islands.

## CLEAR HAVANA FILLER.

SOLD FOR 5 CENTS EACH

## Now That Plantations

are mostly through grinding for this season, it is time to overhaul Machinery and prepare for the next season. We have on hand

MAGNOLIA METAL RUBBER AND HEMP PACKING of all kinds. BOILER COMPOUND for cleaning off scale. TROPIC OIL for Engines and Calenders.

and every kind of HARDWARE or TOOL needed in a Sugar Mill or on a Plantation.

Send Orders to

E. O. HALL &amp; SON, Ltd.

## INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies &amp; Co.

(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

LIFE. Established 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES. IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES &amp; CO., LTD.

AGENTS

J. S. WALKER.

General Agent Hawn. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.,

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL

INSURANCE CO.,

WILHELM OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.,

UNION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA,

COTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co. Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,

River and Land Transport,

of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 8,800,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reinsurance 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms. H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British &amp; Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897,

£13,558,989.

1- Authorized Capital—£2,000,000 £ 2,000,000

Subscribed " " 2,750,000

Paid up Capital 687,500 0 0

2-Fire Fund 2,748,819 7 0

3-Life and Annuity Funds 10,122,670 1 0

£13,558,989 8 9

Revenue: Fire Branch 1,561,877 3 9

Premiums Life and Annuity 1,766,611 1 0

Branches 24,968 4 0

The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are free from all risk in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER &amp; CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

CASTLE &amp; COKE

IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co

OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.



LONG BOAT RACE

Equal Trips of Schooners  
Muriel and Honoipu.

Finish Will Be From Honolulu to  
San Francisco—First Leg  
Goes to Muriel.

A San Francisco dispatch contains the following interesting account of a coming race around the Pacific by two schooners, one of which is in the island trade and the other will be:

"Two of the handsomest and fastest four-masted American schooners afloat are now engaged in an interesting ocean race. They left San Francisco within twenty-four hours of each other and are to load lumber at Tacoma for Sydney, N. S. W. From Australia they are to take coal to Hawaii, and from Honolulu will bring sugar to San Francisco. Both vessels are owned by Hind, Ralph & Co. of this city, and the captain of the losing vessel is to pay for a champagne dinner for the employees of the firm on the return of his vessel to San Francisco.

"The schooners are the Muriel and Honoipu. They are as alike as two peas, their measurement being 483.17 tons net burden, 162 feet long, 36.8 feet broad and 11.85 feet deep. The only difference is that of age, the Muriel having been launched in 1895 and the Honoipu being on her maiden voyage. So far the Muriel has had the best of the race, as she went to Puget Sound in 12 days, while the Honoipu took 15 days. This result was not a fair test and was expected, as the Muriel went up in ballast and the Honoipu was deeply loaded. Capt. Olson, of the Honoipu, has yet to know what his vessel can do, while Capt. Carlsen knows all the good and bad points of the Muriel. Nevertheless Capt. Olson has every confidence in his vessel and was willing to gamble that he will be first back to San Francisco."

WHARF AND WAVE.

Good weather all over Kauai. Nineteen deep water sailing vessels in port.

The schooner Pioneer is discharging lumber at Kailua.

The United States transport Senator is at Emma's wharf.

The collier Wilma discharged coal into the steamer Kauai yesterday for Lahaina plantation.

The steamer Mauna Loa will discharge sugar into the barkentine S. N. Castle at Oceanic wharf Monday.

The bark Colusa leaves Thursday for Port Townsend. She will load Puget Sound lumber for Australia.

The bark Mohican commenced discharging a general cargo from San Francisco at Brewer's wharf yesterday.

The bark Iolani is at Brewer's wharf, after a fine voyage from New York. She will proceed from here to Hongkong.

The barkentine Planter is expected to return from Laysan Island this week. She is thirty days out from this port today.

The four-masted barkentine Addenda, with brimstone, from Japan, arrived in port late yesterday afternoon and will discharge at the railway wharf.

Capt. Clark, wharfinger at Oceanic dock, cleaned up that place yesterday from all the freight that has been piled there during the past week from the Australia.

The bark Albert will discharge machinery for Oahu plantation at the railway wharf tomorrow and commence to load sugar for San Francisco about next Saturday.

The steamer Waialeale, from Lale last evening, brought in a well boring outfit. Capt. Mosher reports fine weather at Kahuku and Punaluu with some rain squalls.

The bark Archer and brigantine W. G. Irwin are due from San Francisco this week. The Archer may bring late news if she arrives before the United States steamer Bennington.

The Island steamers sailing today are the Kinai, for Hilo and way ports, the Mauna Loa's sailing for Kona and Kau ports has been postponed until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Purser Mort Turt, of the Kona-Kau steamer Mauna Loa, is from Kailua yesterday noon, reports rough weather the entire trip. Plenty of rain during the past week has fallen in Kau.

The steamer Kinai, with produce from Hawaii ports, a large load of cattle and 25 cabin and 62 deck passengers, docked at Wilber's wharf on her new schedule time yesterday morning.

A basket of coal fell off one of the platforms of the collier General Gordon at New Port street wharf yesterday morning, striking a sailor on the head and shoulders, bruising but not seriously injuring him.

The bark S. C. Allen crossed the judges' line on the regatta course in the harbor at 3 o'clock last Saturday afternoon. The aquatic sports were on and the customary pistol shot was fired as the bark sped past. She had a full load of sugar for San Francisco.

The United States transport Philadelphia steamed outside for target practice at 3:45 yesterday afternoon. Her course was directed to westward and she disappeared around Barber's Point, bound for a circuit of this island, after which she will probably anchor off Lahaina for gun work.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, September 16.  
Haw. bk. Iolani, McClure, 129 days from New York; 1,600 tons gen. mdee. 500 tons in transit, C. Brewer & Co. Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, 13 hrs. from Waimea.  
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, 18 hrs. from Kailua.  
Am. bk. Mohican, Saunders, 20 days from San Francisco, 1,400 tons mdee, 15 head live stock, to Castle & Cooke.  
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, 6 hrs. from Waimanalo.  
Schr. Rob Roy, 24 hrs. from Kohala.  
Stmr. Waialeale, Mosher, 5 hrs. from Lale.

Saturday, September 17.  
Schr. Lady, Martin, 15 hrs. from Koolau.  
Stmr. Lehua, Bennet, 12 hrs. from Kaunakakai.  
Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, 6 hrs. from Waimea.  
Stmr. Iwa, Townsend, 14 hrs. from Makana.  
Am. bk. Albert, Griffiths, 15 days from San Francisco, 1,400 tons mdee, 3 horses, H. Hackfeld & Co.

Sunday, September 18.  
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, 13 hrs. from Kapaa.  
Schr. Concord, Harris, 12 hrs. from Kaunakakai.  
Stmr. Kinai, Clarke, 30 hrs. from Hilo.  
Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, 8 hrs. from Lahaina.  
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, 10 hrs. from Nawiliwili.  
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, 14 hrs. from Kahului.  
U. S. Transport Senator, Patterson, 25 days from Manila.

Monday, September 19.  
Am. ship J. B. Brown, Maden, 24 days from Nainaimo, 2,404 tons coal to M. S. Gribbaum & Co.  
Am. bkine. Addenda, Delano, 37 days from Hakodate, 1,007 tons brimstone, to Pacific Fertilizer Works.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, September 16.  
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, Honolulu.  
Saturday, September 18.  
Bk. S. C. Allen, Johnson, San Francisco.  
Sunday, September 19.  
Bkine. Wrestler, Nielson, Royal Roads in ballast.

Monday, September 19.  
Stmr. Waialeale, Mosher, Kahuku.  
Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, Hanalei ports.  
Stmr. Maui, Freeman, windward Hawaii ports.  
Stmr. Lehua, Bennet, Molokai and Lale.  
U. S. F. S. Philadelphia, Wadleigh, for a cruise.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

HILO—Arrived, Sept. 6, schooner Metha, Rice, 23 days from Hogueham, with lumber.  
Sailed—Sept. 6, bark Annie Johnson, for San Francisco with sugar.  
KAHULUI—Arrived, Sept. 12, schr. Golden Shore, from Newcastle; Sept. 17, brig Lurline, from San Francisco.

RECEIPTS ISLAND PRODUCE.

From Kona and Kau, per stmr. Mauna Loa, Sept. 16.—4,899 bags H. A. Co. Sugar, C. Brewer & Co.; 3,200 bags (H) sugar, W. G. Irwin & Co.; 30 head Greenwell ranch cattle, Metropolitan Meat Co.; 36 hogs, 139 bags coffee.

RECEIPTS ISLAND PRODUCE.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, Sept. 18.—214 bags potatoes, 186 bags corn, 20 hogs, 37 head cattle, 152 pkgs. sundries.  
From Waimea, per stmr. Mikahala, Sept. 17.—614 sks. paddy.  
From Kauai, per stmr. W. G. Hall, Sept. 18.—149 head Nilbau sheep, H. Waterhouse, 21 bds. hides, H. Hackfeld.  
From Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinai, Sept. 18.—340 sks. spuds, 175 sks corn, 25 head cattle, 10 hogs, 2 horses, 7 bds. hides, 130 pkgs. sundries.

VESSELS IN PORT.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)  
Am. bk. C. F. Sargent, Haskill, Nainaimo, August 3.  
Br. sh. Vincent, Brice, Newcastle, Aug. 13.  
Am. bk. Colusa, Ewart, Newcastle, Aug. 14.  
Am. bkine. S. G. Wilder, McNeill, San Francisco, August 20.  
Am. bk. Fresno, Nainaimo, Aug. 3.  
Br. bk. General Gordon, Worrall, Newcastle, Aug. 27.  
Am. bk. Harvester, Beck, Newcastle, Aug. 28.  
Am. bk. Wilma, Slater, Nainaimo, September 5.  
Am. bkine. S. N. Castle, Hubbard, San Francisco, Aug. 25.  
Am. ship John A. Briggs, Balch, Newcastle, Sept. 5.  
Ger. bk. Paul Isenberg, Wuhmann, Liverpool, Sept. 5.  
Stmr. City of Columbia, Milnor, Seattle, Sept. 10.  
Am. sh. Isaac Reed, Watt, Baltimore, Sept. 14.  
Am. schr. Chas. E. Falk, Anderson, Eureka, Sept. 14.  
Ch. ship Stor of Italy, Western, Newcastle, Sept. 14.  
Haw. bk. Iolani, McClure, New York, Sept. 16.  
Am. bk. Mohican, Saunders, San Francisco, Sept. 16.  
Am. bk. Albert, Griffiths, San Francisco, Sept. 17.  
U. S. Troopship Senator, Patterson, Manila, Sept. 19.  
Am. bkine. Addenda, Delano, Hakodate, Sept. 19.  
Am. ship J. B. Brown, Maden, Nainaimo, Sept. 19.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Hamakua, per stmr. Maul, Sept. 15.—Mrs. R. Gress, J. Watt.  
From Kona and Kau, per stmr. Mauna Loa, Sept. 16.—Col. Gordon and wife, S. Lesser, James Whittie, Miss Lina, L. Paahau, Miss Nellie Polley, W. A. Greenwell, Ah Choy, John Giesper, Jr., J. D. Paris, Jr., Mrs. G. Clark and six children, J. Scott, G. P. Mulvany, C. W. Dickey, E. A. Mott-Smith, A. P. Bolter, Lam Tol, Mrs. Mary Dias and son, O. Sorenson and wife, Fred Carter.

From San Francisco, per bark Mohican, Sept. 16.—Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Smith, Miss Maud Stapleton, A. P. Helse, R. Allison, wife and two children.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, Sept. 18.—H. A. Baldwin, wife, infant and servant, D. Conway, A. Hocking, Mrs. C. H. Dickey, Miss Dickey, Miss C. Mossman, V. J. Coleman and wife, Mrs. Young and child, C. E. Lake, H. Howell, Geo. Cooper, Awana, Rev. S. Kapu, Mrs. L. Akana, D. Kahalelio, Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. L. LaPierre, W. H. G. Arneemann, Mrs. Barker, D. H. Kahalelio, Geo. Dunn, wife and two children.

From Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinai, Sept. 18.—John Farquhar, W. S. Wise, F. Waldron, Mrs. G. H. Rutman, H. R. Hitchcock, wife and three children, C. H. Brown, D. Lycurgus, Miss E. Sole, C. S. Smith, Mrs. Senkawa, Col. G. F. Little, Gee Kui, Kong Chong, Miss Bell Vida, Miss Annie Hall, Master Willie Hall, Mrs. Geo. F. Renton, T. W. Gay, Geo. J. Campbell, Mrs. Woodfenden, W. H. Cornwell.  
From Nawiliwili, per stmr. W. G. Hall, Sept. 18.—C. Gay, L. Kahlebaum, Miss E. Hulu, Mr. Piller, wife and six children, W. Berlowitz, Miss Hart, Miss King, J. L. Kauloukou, Chas. Dement, Judge Peterson, E. B. McClanahan, Miss Grau, Mrs. W. H. Rice, Jr.

From Kauai, per stmr. Mikahala, Sept. 17.—L. A. Sheldon.  
From San Francisco, per bark Albert, Sept. 17.—Mrs. Leonard and son, Geo. Robertson, Mrs. Robertson, Mr. Butler, Wm. Taylor, Wm. Tuttle, Miss D. Sweet, Mr. Dinsmore.  
From Kapaa, per stmr. James Makee, Sept. 18.—Geo. H. Fairchild.

Departed.

For Kauai, per stmr. Mikahala, Sept. 19.—Miss Smith, Miss Massman.  
For Kukua, per stmr. Maui, Sept. 19.—G. H. Chiles.  
For Molokai ports, per stmr. Lehua, Sept. 19.—Pukoo: Mrs. Wolfenden, J. F. Brown, A. M. Brown, Miss Brown, Miss E. Sobey, Kaunakakai: A. W. Carter. Halawa: Dan McCorrison, S. M. Kanakani.

Frank Jolliver Dead.

Frank J. Jolliver, for twenty-two years keeper of the Half-way House in Nuuanu Valley, died Saturday morning and was buried in the afternoon of the same day in Nuuanu cemetery. He was a French Canadian, aged 56, and leaves a widow. Jolliver was well known to all Honolulu and to most tourists visiting the Fall.

DIED.

McKEAN—At Paauhau, Hawaii, on August 26, 1898, Edwin Kirk, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. McKean, aged 9 years. Bright's disease.

WRIGHT—At Waimea, Kauai, Sept. 17, 1898, to the wife of Walter Wright, a daughter.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

DATE	BAROM.	TEMP.	WIND	MOON
	9 a.m.	5 p.m.		
Mon	30.07	79.98	67	0.00
Tues	30.07	80.98	68	0.08
Wed	30.07	80.98	68	0.16
Thurs	30.07	80.98	68	0.24
Fri	30.07	80.98	68	0.32
Sat	30.07	80.98	68	0.40
Sun	30.07	80.98	68	0.48

\*ENE-NNE  
Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DATE	High Tide	Low Tide	Sun Rise	Sun Set	Moon Rise	Moon Set
Mon	5.40 a.m.	5.54 p.m.	5.45 a.m.	5.58 p.m.	5.45 a.m.	5.58 p.m.
Tues	5.41 a.m.	5.55 p.m.	5.46 a.m.	5.59 p.m.	5.46 a.m.	5.59 p.m.
Wed	5.42 a.m.	5.56 p.m.	5.47 a.m.	6.00 p.m.	5.47 a.m.	6.00 p.m.
Thurs	5.43 a.m.	5.57 p.m.	5.48 a.m.	6.01 p.m.	5.48 a.m.	6.01 p.m.
Fri	5.44 a.m.	5.58 p.m.	5.49 a.m.	6.02 p.m.	5.49 a.m.	6.02 p.m.
Sat	5.45 a.m.	5.59 p.m.	5.50 a.m.	6.03 p.m.	5.50 a.m.	6.03 p.m.
Sun	5.46 a.m.	6.00 p.m.	5.51 a.m.	6.04 p.m.	5.51 a.m.	6.04 p.m.

The times and moon phases are given in Standard time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in local time, to which the respective corrections to Standard time applicable to each different port should be made.

The Standard time whistle sounds at 12 m. (midnight), Greenwich time, which is 1 h. 30 m. p. m. of Hawaiian Standard time.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,  
Lieutenant, United States Navy.

SUGAR BEET CARE

Operations of a New York Company This Year.

Every Encouragement Given the Farmers—A Large Output Expected—Seeds—Prices.

The factory of the Binghamton, N. Y., Beet-Sugar Company is located at what is now known as Sugar Station, three miles east of the center of Binghamton, N. Y., or about one mile east of the city limits of the D. L. & W. R. and the Susquehanna river. The N. Y. L. E. & W. R. runs just across the river from the factory and also connects with the D. L. & W. at Binghamton, as does the Delaware & Hudson, so that the railroad facilities are all that could be desired. The company occupies twenty acres of land, ten of which was presented to it by the president, Mr. Julius E. Rogers.

The plant will be run during the season day and night, Sundays excepted, with a capacity of from 250 to 300 tons of beets, or 25 to 30 tons of refined sugar per day of 24 hours. This is twice the capacity of the only other sugar factory in the State, the one at Rome, which was built last year. Mr. Van Nieuwenhuyse, formerly of Belgium, who put up the Rome factory and managed it so successfully last year, has entire charge of the construction here, and will superintend the running of the factory this season.

The farmers in this section are raising over two thousand acres of beets this summer, nearly all of which were in fine growing condition in July, having been cultivated, thinned, and kept free from weeds. The contracts run all the way from 50 acres to half an acre, but as the number of farmers is about 1,100, the average shows nearly two acres for each, although there are a great many raising one acre this year to try the crop before going into it extensively. The seed was imported from France and Germany by the company, who put up the Rome factory and managed it so successfully last year, has entire charge of the construction here, and will superintend the running of the factory this season.

The soil and climate are well adapted to the raising of sugar beets, there being much land composed of a deep loam which is readily kept free from weeds and is easily penetrated by the beet, making a long, smooth root. Most of the farmers raise berries, onions, cabbages, carrots and other vegetables for market, as the soil is adapted to these crops, and for this reason have improved tools and are able to care for the beets more intelligently than others would who have no experience in raising small fruits and vegetables.

The company has sent agents through the country twice, instructing and advising the farmers, making a written report of the condition of each field, so that the company now has a record of every acre of beets, showing kind of soil, the method of preparing the same, variety of seed used, time of planting, kind and amount of fertilizer used, and care taken of the crop. Also the previous condition of the land, and the name of the crop raised last year.

The agents will go all over the ground again later on, showing the farmers how to dig and top the beets, and make another report of the condition of the crop and the apparent effect of the weather, etc. From these reports it is expected that the company will be able to determine the kind of soil, method of cultivation and kind of fertilizer best adapted for producing beets rich in sugar as well as giving a large tonnage per acre. These reports will give an accurate history of every piece of beets grown for the company this year, and will certainly enable them to give valuable information to the farmers for next year's crop. The present report shows over 80 per cent of the fields to have an excellent stand of beets, the other 20 per cent being rather below an average, owing to various causes and errors which could be remedied another season.

COURT LANGUAGE.

A Hawaiian Who Says English Should Be Used.

MR. EDITOR—It would not be amiss now, while the Hawaiian Commission is in session to have a movement agitated and memorials presented for the better conduct of our judiciary system, especially with regard to the method of trial and the keeping of official records in many of our District Courts. Hawaii has gone too far in the progress of civilization to have her machinery of justice and liberty hampered by a small minority yet clinging to a dying language, such as the Hawaiian.

Fully ninety per cent of the aborigines and their descendants speak and understand the English language and to subject the people any longer to the mercy of a magistrate whose speech, method of trial and records are in a language formed and conceived in a feudal age, conveying the idea with the natives of the divine supremacy of Kings is a big error. This is an infringement upon the rights and the liberties of the people in a now free country for the very language which the magistrate uses prevents him from fully realizing the broader and fuller sense and spirit of true republicanism, equality and justice.

To be sure a judge who understands both languages would be preferable for

many of our country districts under all circumstances, while the native Hawaiian still exists, yet were all trials in the District Courts, where most cases arising under our statutes seldom pass beyond, held in English, it would in a measure ameliorate the misunderstandings and partially often displayed by the court officers and ensure a more satisfactory trial, as well as giving a majority of citizens the knowledge and feeling that justice will be more impartially meted out as law and decorum demands.

I am yours by birth and descent a Hawaiian.

F. W. BECKLEY.  
Hilo, Hawaii, September, 1898.

Waialua Agent.

Archie Mahaula, the tax assessor and collector at Waialua and a young Hawaiian well known in Honolulu, has been appointed agent at Waialua for the Oahu Railway. "Arch" is a bright man who is certain to give satisfaction to his employers. Everyone on the island, almost, knows the young man and he is well liked everywhere. The selection is one of the best the railway people have ever made in organizing their enterprising and efficient force. Mr. Mahaula was at one time in the police service in Honolulu.

A Dead Soldier.

Walter Johnson, aged 37, private in Battery A, first battalion, California Heavy Artillery, died at the United States military hospital Saturday and was buried from St. Andrew's Cathedral in Nuuanu cemetery Sunday afternoon. Typhoid fever was the cause of death. The First New York Chaplain conducted the services. Pall bearers and firing party were from the various companies at Camp Otis.

RAINFALL FOR AUGUST, 1898.

From Reports to Weather Bureau.

STATIONS.	ELEV. (FT.)	RAIN (IN.)
HAWAII—		
Waialeale	50	6.83
Hilo (town)	100	6.88
Kaunama	1250	11.10
Pepeekeo	100	7.07
Honolulu	300	7.62
Honolulu	950	.....
Hakalau	200	.....
Honohoni	.....	.....
Laupahoehoe	10	7.97
Ookala	400	5.27
Kukaula	250	2.99
Paauilo	750	3.78
Paauhau	300	1.77
Paauhau	1200	4.22
Honokaa	425	2.28
Honokaa	1900	5.53
Kukuihale	700	2.38
Niuli	200	3.17
Kohala (Ostrom)	350	4.06
Kohala Mission	585	3.65
Kohala Sugar Co.	234	4.13
Awini Ranch	1100	5.97
Waimea	2720	2.88
Kailua	950	4.98
Lanikai	1540	.....
Kaialakea	1580	10.04
Kaialakea	800	.....
Kaialakea	1200	.....
Naelehu	650	1.37
Naelehu	1350	2.11
Naelehu	1725	4.31
Honoupo	15	0.48
Hiles	310	0.07
Pahala	.....	1.98
Maopla	700	3.86
Olas (Mason)	1650	10.93
Pohakuloa	2600	.....
Waikabeha	750	.....
Kapoho	110	4.12
Pohokii	10	5.06
Kamali	650	.....
Kalapana	8	.....

MAUI—

Kahului	10	.....
Lahaina	.....	0.08
Olowalu	15	0.90
Hamao Plantation	60	2.72
Nabiku	.....	5.78
Waipae Ranch	120	0.56
Pala	180	.....
Puonamalei	1400	2.74
Haleakala Ranch	2000	1.11
Kula	4000	.....
Haleakala	.....	4.13
Kilauea	.....	2.28
Kilauea	.....	3.59

MOLOKAI—

Maunaloa	70	2.42
Lanai	.....	.....
Koelo	1600	.....
Waipapa	.....	.....

OAHU—

Punahou W. Bureau	50	2.08
Kulaokahua	50	.....
Kewalo (King St.)	15	1.34
Makiki Reservoir	150	1.81
Kapiolani Park	10	0.16
Panua (Bishop)	50	.....
Insane Asylum	30	1.19
Nuuanu (W. W. Hall)	50	2.17
Nuuanu (Wyllie)	250	3.92
Nuuanu (Elec. Stn)	405	.....
Nuuanu, Luakaha	850	8.71
Mannawili	300	3.31
Kaneohe	100	.....
Waimanalo	25	0.63
Ahuimahu	350	4.22
Kahuku	25	1.37
Waianae	1700	2.29
Ewa Plantation	60	0.24
Waipahu	.....	0.71

Records Not Hitherto Published:

JULY, 1898.

HAWAII—		
Launahu	1540	6.97
Honoupo	15	0.84
Hakalau	200	8.75
Awini Ranch	1100	6.57
Honohoni	.....	9.38
Kapoho	100	4.99
Kaunama	.....	22.58

MAUI—

Pala	.....	0.63
Olowalu	15	0.00

OAHU—

Kulaokahua	.....	0.63
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C. J. LYONS,  
Meteorologist Gov't Survey.

N. B. Observers are requested to forward their reports promptly at the end of each month, that they may appear in the published report on the fifteenth of following month.

BY AUTHORITY.

DAVID CENTER, ESQ., has this day been appointed Pound Master for the Government Pound at Waialua, District of Waialua, Island of Oahu, vice G. W. Nawaakoa, resigned.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, Sept. 6, 1898. 2001-3t

D. K. KAHUALELO, ESQ., has this day been appointed Pound Master for the Government Pound at Lahaina, District of Lahaina, Island of Maui, vice Peter Kahakaula, resigned.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, Sept. 6, 1898. 2001-3t

CORPORATION NOTICE.

In re dissolution of the Molokai Ranch Company, Limited.

Whereas the Molokai Ranch Company, Limited, a Corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has pursuant to law in such case made and provided, duly filed at the office of